

THE

Antiquarian Itinerary,

COMPRISING SPECIMENS OF

ARCHITECTURE,

MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, AND DOMESTIC;

With other Vestiges of

ANTIQUITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. III.

London :

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

BY WM. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET; J. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE
STREET; S. BAGSTER, STRAND; J. M. RICHARDSON, CORN-
HILL; SHERWOOD AND CO. PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND G. COWIE AND CO. IN THE POULTRY.

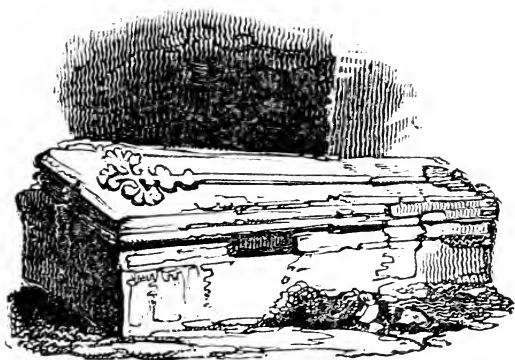
1816.

W. Wilson, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.



Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith. The church is St. Andrew's, Somerset.

St. Andrew's Church, Wells, Somersetshire.



THE TOWER OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH,
WELLS, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE only parish church in the city of Wells is St. Cuthbert's, the tower of which catches the eye, and excites the admiration of every person who has any idea of the beauties of proportion, or any taste for the exquisite manner in which its more-ornamental parts are finished: the church is altogether a fine specimen of the English, or pointed style of architecture.

Wells was first made a free borough in the reign of Henry the Second, by the interest of Fitz-Joceline, its bishop: it afterwards received a charter from king John, by which it was made a market town, and was raised into a city by queen Elizabeth; by whose charter, the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, seven masters, and sixteen common councilmen.—The town hall stands over bishop Bubwith's hospital, which maintains thirty poor men and women; and here are

THE TOWER OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

several other alms-houses, particularly those endowed by Nathaniel Steel and son, for thirty-two men and women, who are allowed three shillings per week each; a great-coat for each man, and a gown for each woman, are allowed once in two years.

The little river Wolve runs at the back of the city, and the adjacent country is very beautiful; but all the roads to Wells, save that from Glastonbury, are very uneven and stony.



THE OLD BRIDGE,

DEPTFORD, KENT.

DEPTFORD is a large, populous, and busy town. Its situation on the banks of the Ravensbourne gave origin to its present name, which was anciently spelt Depeford, from the deep ford over the river, where, but a short time since, stood the bridge, which forms the subject of the accompanying engraving, but whose scite is now occupied by one of modern erection.

Deptford was anciently a small fishing village, and continued of comparatively, but little importance, till the royal dock was established here, by Henry the Eighth, in the beginning of his reign. Since that period it has progressively increased, and its population has augmented in the proportion of twenty to one within the last two centuries.

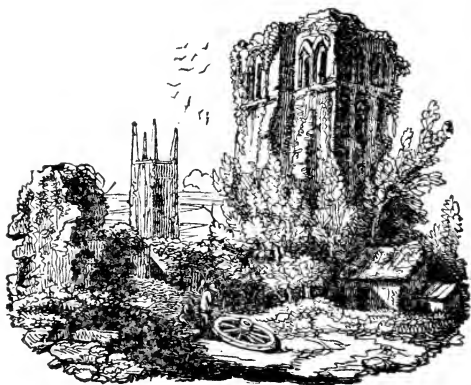
The manor of Deptford was given, by William the Conqueror, to Gilbert de Magnimot, who erected a castle here, which has been totally demolished for many years. It is now, and has been, since 1660, vested in the crown.

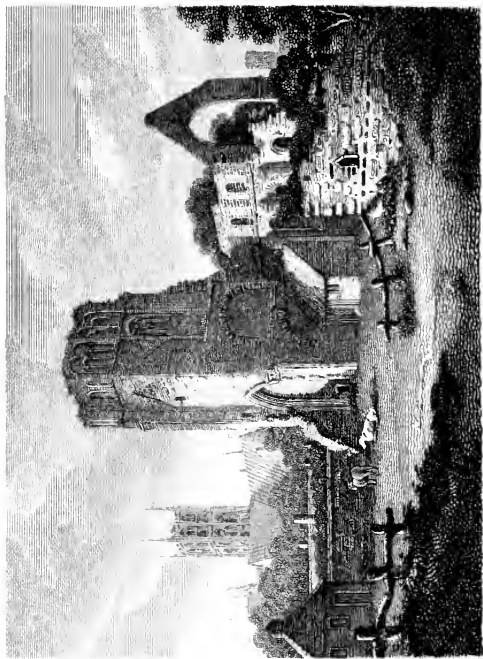
In 1671, the lower town of Deptford was inundated by a great flood, which rose to the height of 10 feet in the streets near the river, so that the inhabitants were forced to retire to the upper town in boats, and it is but a few years ago that the old bridge over the Ravensbourne was carried away by

THE OLD BRIDGE, DEPTFORD.

another flood, though its destructiveness was nothing compared to that in 1671.

The description of the dock yard would of itself occupy a volume ; we purposely avoid any further notice of it than its origin in the reign of Henry the Eighth.





S.^t Augustine's, Monastery, Canterbury, Kent.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY,

CANTERBURY, KENT.

THIS monastery was originally founded by the great apostle of Britain, St. Augustine, as a place of sepulture for himself, and his successors in the see of Canterbury, and for the king Ethelbert, and his successors, kings of Kent, and dedicated by him to St. Peter and St. Paul ; but from the period of his death it has always been called St. Augustine's.

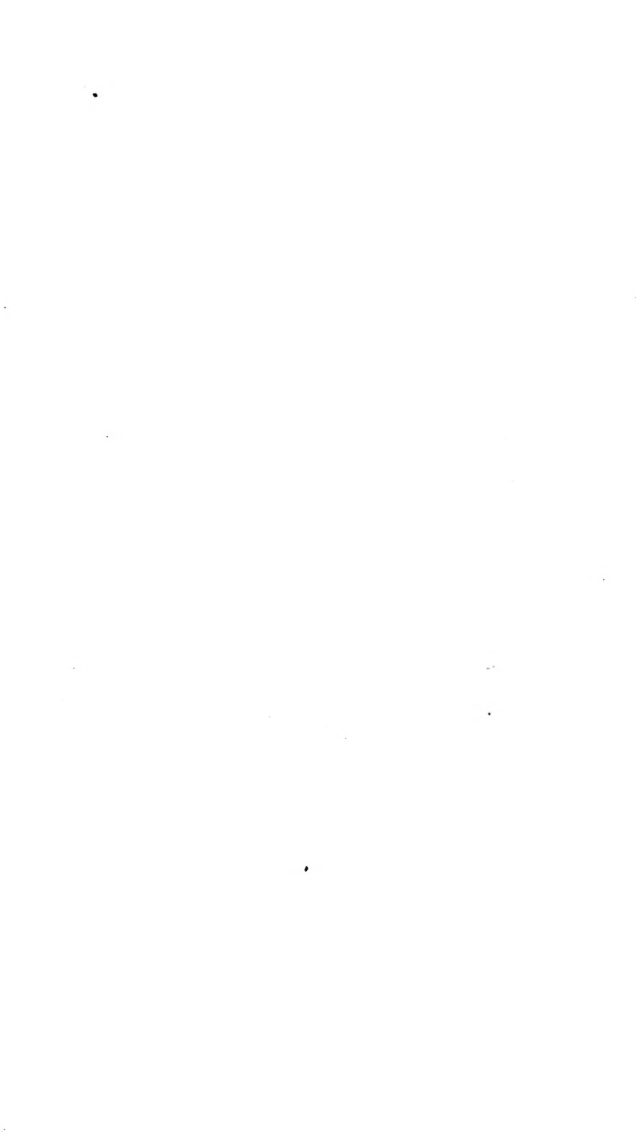
At the dissolution, in 1539, the revenues of the abbey amounted, according to Dugdale, to 1413*l.* 14*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* Soon after which time, the principal buildings were stripped of their lead, and some of them left to perish by degrees ; but the destruction was accelerated by entire edifices being occasionally pulled down, and the materials converted to other uses. The great gate, with the adjoining buildings to the south, with some others, were however kept standing, and Henry the Eighth is said to have converted them into a palace for himself and his successors, and to have had the abbey lands, which immediately adjoined to the precincts, inclosed as a park for deer, and beasts of chase.

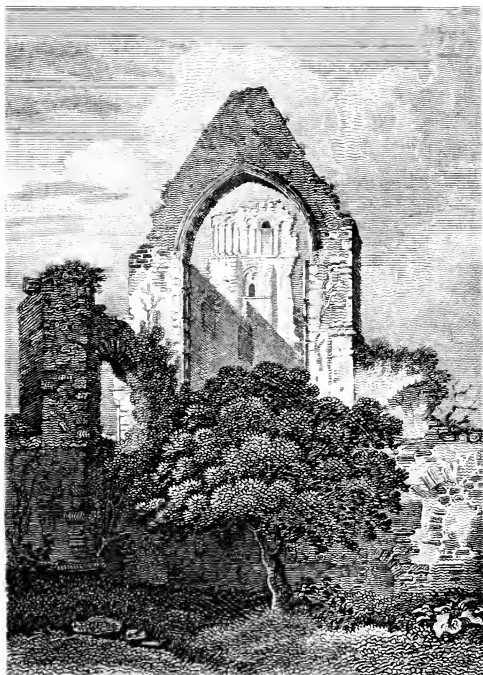
Queen Mary granted the abbey demesnes to Cardinal Pole, after whose death they reverted to the crown, and in the year 1564, were given to Henry lord Cobham by queen Elizabeth, who kept her court here for several days, during her " Royal Progress," in the year 1573. On the attainder

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

of lord Cobham, in 1603, James the First granted this demesne to Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, at the annual rent of 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The next possessor was Edward lord Wotton, who was owner at the time of the nuptials of Charles the First with the princess Henrietta, which were consummated in this abbey on the 13th of June, 1625. Thomas lord Wotton, who died in 1630, bequeathed this estate to Mary his widow for life, with remainder to his four daughters and co-heiresses: she appears to have constantly resided here, and from her the remaining buildings obtained the name of Lady Wotton's Palace. After her death, this estate was, on a petition, allotted to Ann, the youngest daughter of the late lord Wotton, who married sir Edward Hales, bart. of Wood-church, in this county, and their descendant, the present sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephens, is now the owner.

The immediate precincts of the abbey include a circumference of about sixteen acres, the walls surrounding which are mostly entire. The west front extended to the length of two hundred and fifty feet, and had a gate at each extremity: these gates are yet standing, together with the buildings adjoining to the principal one, which were inhabited by the lady Wotton, but which, for many years, has been used as a public-house, the principal gate, or entrance to the abbey, having been converted into the brewery. The external front of this gate is very beautiful, and has been frequently engraved. The other remaining entrance, called the cemetery gate, from its communicating with the burial-ground, has likewise been much altered to adapt it to the purposes of a modern dwelling, and now presents a most incongruous





St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, Kent.

*And for the great * * * * **

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

aspect: it never, however, was so beautiful as the other, although of subsequent erection.

The remains of the abbey church are very interesting; they present us with unquestionable specimens of Saxon architecture, and exceedingly rich in their kind. The west end of the church has the name of Ethelbert's Tower, perhaps in veneration of his memory, certainly not erected in his time. This tower is a lofty and elegant ruin, exhibiting various ranges of semi-circular arches, some of them intersecting each other, and being curiously adorned with mouldings and ornamental sculptures. The different parts display much fancy; and, though the walls are very massive, yet the general cast of the ornaments give this remain a fine air of lightness and beautiful proportions.

Before the dissolution, the numerous buildings of this abbey covered a great extent of ground, as may still be traced from the unevenness of the surface.

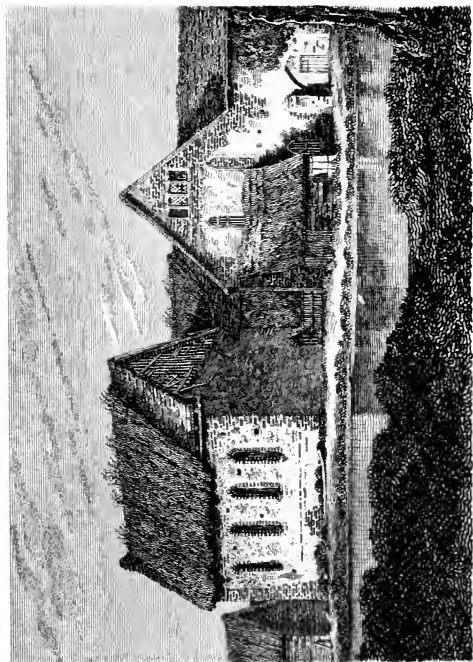
On the south side of the church was the common cemetery, the greater part of which has been demised to the Kent and Canterbury hospital, erected here by public subscription, between the years 1791 and 1793. In digging the foundations of the hospital, the workmen were much impeded by considerable quantities of human bones; and some years prior to this, several stone coffins were discovered in a search purposely made, containing perfect skeletons, which, from the remains of the envelopes, were conjectured to be those of ecclesiastics.

The Kent and Canterbury hospital is a respectable brick edifice, containing eight wards for the reception of patients, with convenient apartments and offices for the attendants.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

The original promoter of this establishment was Wm. Carter, esq. M. D. whose plans being liberally seconded by the gentlemen of the county, the first stone was laid in June, 1791; since which period, between four and five thousand persons have been relieved by this charity.





Coppertown - 1874. E. per

COGGESHALL ABBEY,

ESSEX.

COGGESHALL is a populous town situated about forty-five miles from London, and supposed by some antiquaries to be of Roman origin, as many reliques of the Romans have been discovered here, particularly an urn with ashes and bones, besides two sacrificing dishes of polished red earth.

Weever, speaking of these and other Roman remains found here, says, "Adjoining to the rode called Coccill-way, which to this towne leadeth, was lately found an arched vault of bricke, and therein a burning lamp of glasse, covered with a Roman tyle, some 14 in. square; and one urne, with ashes and bones; besides two sacrificing dishes of smooth and polished red earth, having the bottome of one of them with faire Romane letters inscribed COCCILIM.—I may probably conjecture this to have been the sepulchral monument of the lord of this towne, who lived about the time of Antoninus Pius, (as by the coyne there likewise found appeareth) the affinitie between his and the townes name being almost one and the same."

At about three quarters of a mile from the town was found, by touching it with a plough, a great brazen pot, the mouth of which was closed with a white substance like paste or clay, as hard as burnt brick; when that was by force removed there

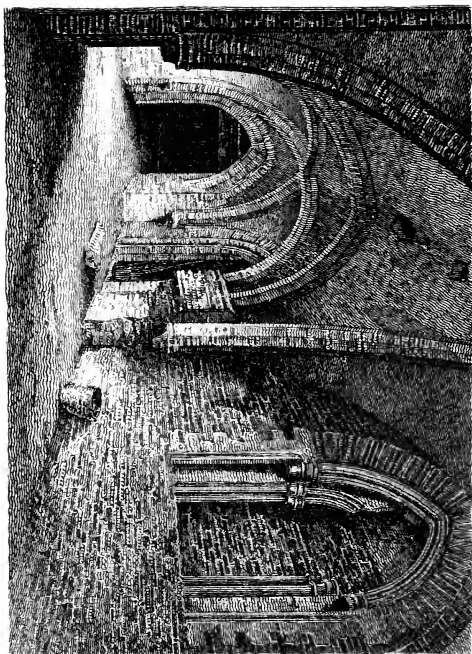
COGGESHALL ABBEY.

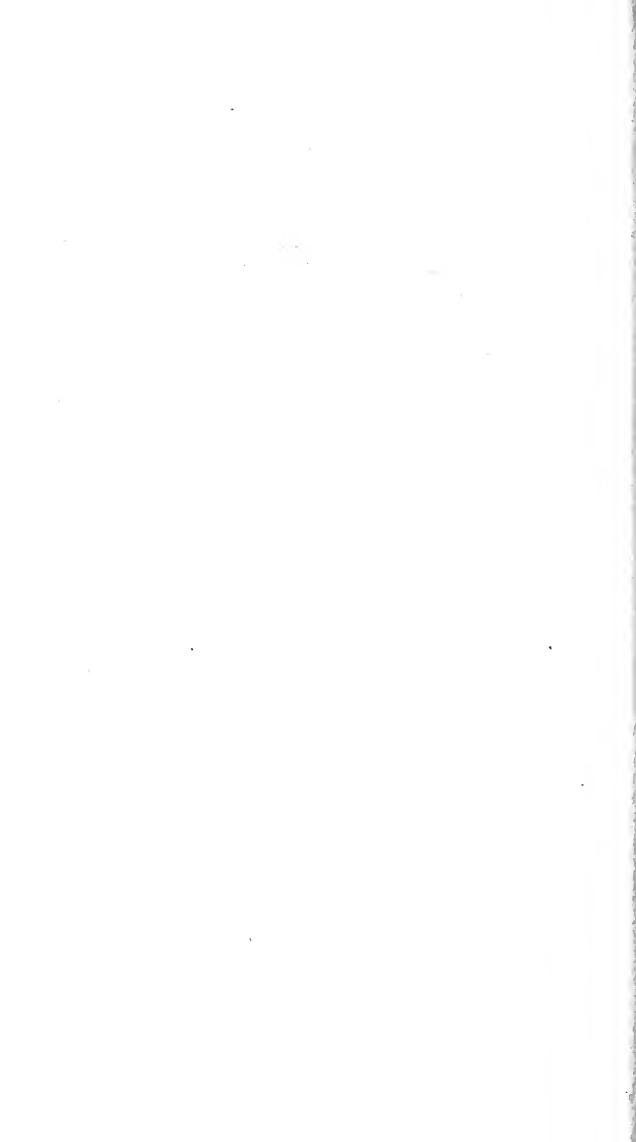
was found another pot of earth, and within that a lesser pot of earth that would hold about a gallon, covered with a matter like velvet, and fastened at the mouth with a silk lace; in it were some whole bones, and many pieces of small bones, wrapped up in fine silk: these remains, though judged insufficient by the best informed antiquaries to prove that Coggeshall was the actual scite of a Roman station, are yet admitted as evidence of its having been a Roman villa.

In the year 1142 king Stephen and his queen founded the abbey here, which they erected near to the river; it was for Cistercian monks; and having dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, endowed it with the manor of Coggeshall and divers others. In 1203 king John granted the abbot and his convent permission to impark and enclose their wood at Coggeshall; and in 1247 they obtained liberty of free-warren from Henry the Third, who also invested them with the privileges of holding a market weekly, and an eight days annual fair. In the reign of Edward the Third the monks founded a chantry in their church, to pray daily for the king and queen and their issue, in consideration of which the sovereign, on the 11th of January, 1344, granted them a hogshead of red wine, to be delivered in London by the gentleman of the king's wine-cellar every year at Easter. A second chantry was founded here in 1407 by Joan de Bohun, countess of Hereford, and others, who bestowed some valuable estates upon the members of the abbey for its support.

On the surrender, February 5, 1538, the annual revenues of the abbey were, according to Speed, valued at 298l. 8s. In the same year Henry the Eighth granted the manor of

Interior of Cathedral - West Port.





COGGESHALL ABBEY.

Coggeshall and other estates to sir Thomas Seymour, brother of Edward, duke of Somerset, who, in 1541, exchanged them with the king: since that period the manor has been divided, and passed through various families.

Only a small portion of the abbey is now remaining: near it is a bridge of three arches, that was built originally by king Stephen, over a channel that was cut to convey the water of the river Blackwater nearer to the abbey.

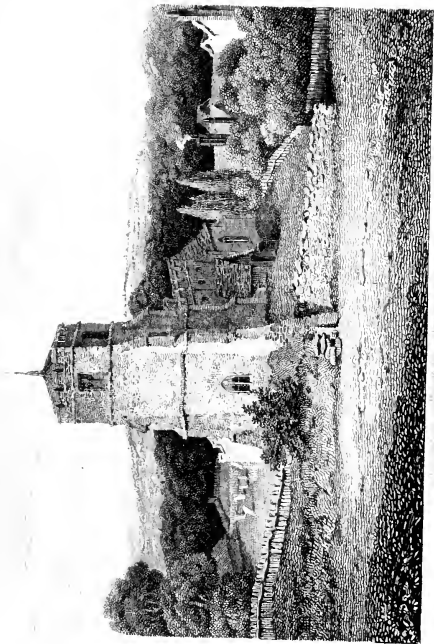
Coggeshall is now divided into Great and Little, a distinction that has not been made a century. Little Coggeshall had formerly two churches; one built by the abbot for himself and his monks, which stood within the park near to the abbey buildings, and which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it is now entirely demolished. The other, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built for the inhabitants, and is still standing not far from the remains of the abbey: it was called the chapel of Little Coggeshall, and is now used as a barn. After the suppression of the abbey, the Greater or Abbot's church was pulled down, and the bells belonging to it carried to Kelvedon.

The church of Great Coggeshall is dedicated to St. Peter, and stands pleasantly at the upper end of the town; it is a spacious and lofty edifice, having north and south aisles. In this church were founded two chantries, twelve obits, and an endowment for a lamp. One of the chantries was endowed by several persons for the maintenance of a priest for ever to sing mass in this church, and also to help to serve the cure. The other chantry was founded in 1518 by Thomas Paycock, esq. of this town, who gave, by will, five hundred marks to

COGGESHALL ABBEY.

provide a maintenance for a priest and six poor men, to pray or sing mass in St. Catherine's aisle in this church, before the altar of St. Catherine, for him and his wife, his father and mother-in-law, and for all his friends' souls.





at 1000 ft. above sea level.

Διευθυντής: Γ. Α. ΔΕΛΛΑΚΗΣ, Διεύθυνση: 15701, Αθήνα, Τηλ: 210 7491000, Φαξ: 210 7491001, E-mail: info@delas.com

ASPLEY CHURCH,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

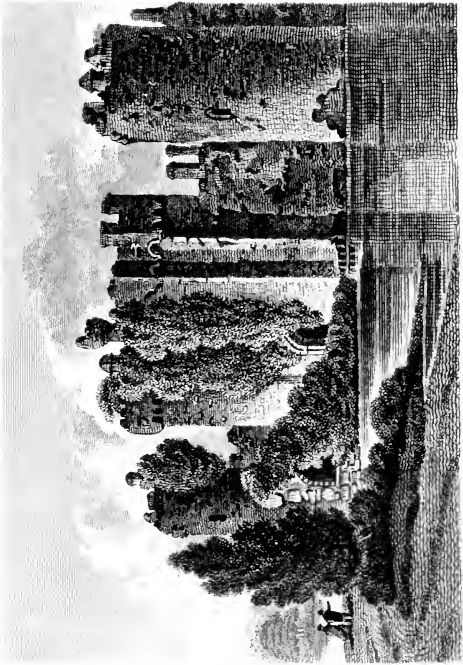
ASPLEY, otherwise Aspley Guise, is situated in the hundred of Manshead, and deanery of Flitt, about two miles north of Woburn ; it receives its second appellation from the ancient family of Gyse or Guise. It had formerly a market, a charter for which was granted by Anselm de Guise in 1267, with a fair at St. Botolph's tide : the market, which was on Fridays, has been long disused ; but it continues to be a populous village, and is pleasantly situated.

The manor was anciently vested in the Beauchamps, as parcel of the barony of Bedford : Simon de Beauchamp surrendered it by way of a composition to Guy de St. Walery, who had laid claim to his whole barony : Reginald de St. Walery gave it to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and grand justiciary of England, whose widow, Margaret, daughter of the king of Scots, died seized of it, as her dower, in 1259. After this Aspley became the property and chief seat of the Gyses or Guises, ancestors of the Gloucestershire family of that name. Anselm de Gyse had this manor in marriage with a daughter of Hubert de Burgh, above-mentioned. In 1540 John Guise, esq. gave the manor of Aspley to Henry the Eighth, in exchange for lands in Gloucestershire : it is probable that the king granted it to sir Ralph Sadler, whose descendants are still possessed of it.

ASPLEY CHURCH.

In the church is the effigy in brass of one of the Guise family, and an ancient altar tomb, with the effigies of a man in chain armour, besides some of the Sadler family. The advowson of the rectory was given to the priory of Newenham by Simon de Beauchamp, the founder : it has been in the duke of Bedford's family since the year 1752.





Castle of St. Angelo

BODIHAM CASTLE,

SUSSEX.

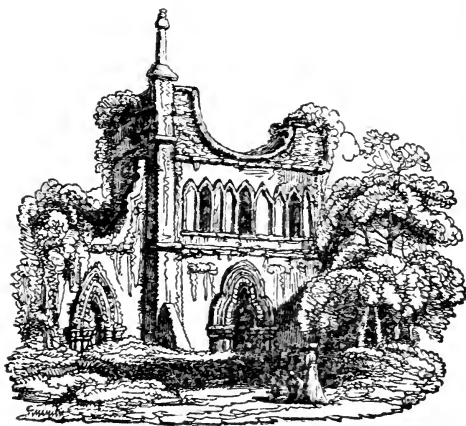
BODIHAM CASTLE stands at a small distance east of the village of the same name, and like most of our ancient mansions, is situated low, and encompassed by a deep moat. This castle was once a magnificent pile, and is still noble even in ruins: its figure is nearly square, having a round tower at each angle; gates on the north and south fronts, and a square tower in the centre of the east and west sides.

The principal entrance is on the north side, over a kind of causeway defended by an advanced gate, the remains of which are still standing; it is extremely grand, flanked by two square machicolated towers. Over the entrance are three escutcheons of arms, beneath a crest of an unicorn's head: the iron portcullis, quite entire, is yet in its place over this entrance.

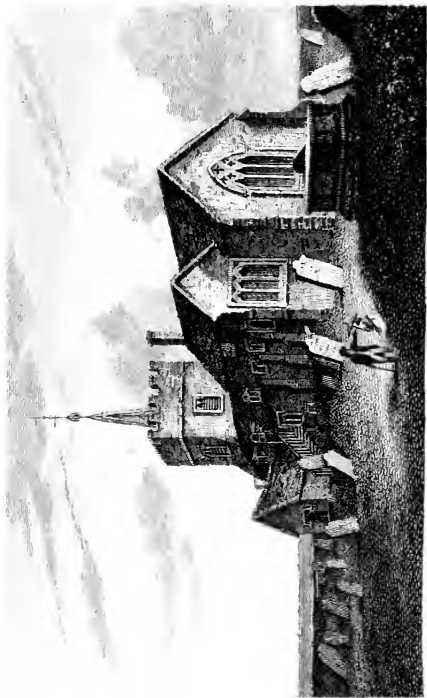
This castle is said to have been built by one of the Dalingrigs, a family of ancient note in this county. The widow of sir Richard Dalingrig, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, married sir Thomas Boteler, knt. lord Boteler of Wemme: he held it during her life as her jointure. It afterwards passed to sir Thomas Lewkenor, who married Phillippa, daughter and heiress of sir Richard Dalingrig: from the Lewkenors

BODIHAM CASTLE.

it came to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchased by the Powels, who sold it to sir Thomas Webster, bart. and it is now the property of the heir of that family.

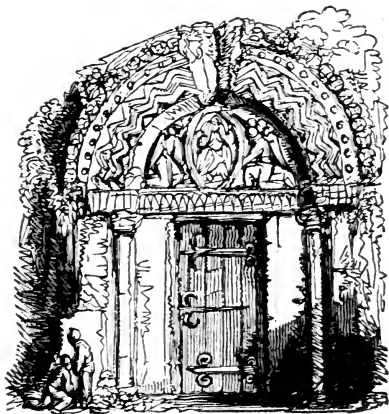






St. Stephen's Church, London

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.



BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON is a well-built improving market-town of some antiquity ; it stands upon the sea shore, and is sheltered from the north by a range of hills, denominated the South Downs.

To the fishery, which employs about one hundred boats, carrying some three, some four, and others five men each, and to the numerous visitants during the bathing season, the inhabitants look generally for their support. This place, from its vicinity to the metropolis, justly ranks as the first fashionable watering-place in the kingdom: besides its easy communication with London, the salubrity of the air, which is never obscured by fogs, mists, or vapours of any sort, the clearness and brightness of the water, the convenient machines, and steady, attentive guides, all unite to give it a

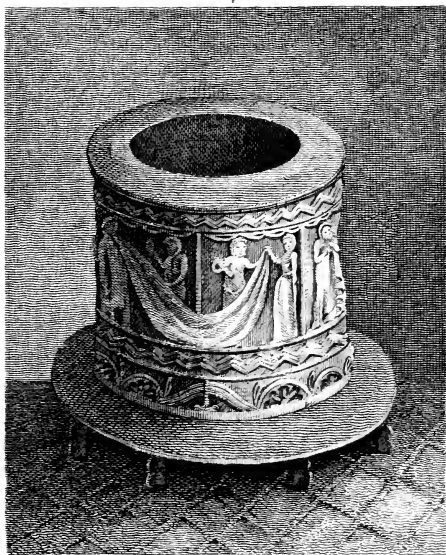
BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

justly-deserved preference. Nor have the inhabitants been wanting in expence to accommodate the nobility and gentry resorting to Brighton with whatever can contribute to their amusement. For this purpose there are two elegant assembly rooms, with suites of card, tea, and supper-rooms : those at the Castle Tavern, which may vie with most in the kingdom, are open every night during the season, for the reception of company ; and those at the Old Ship Tavern, also, which are scarcely inferior in elegance, if in size, have their nightly share of visitants. The balls are on Mondays at the Castle, and Thursdays at the Ship.

There are two public libraries on the Steyne, which is a fine lawn on the eastern part of the town, and the parade for the company. It has often been remarked as the resort of the first assemblage of beauty and rank in the kingdom. The promenade commences mostly after the heat of the day, and lasts till near dark, during which time a band of music keeps continually playing.

A handsome theatre has been many years erected here, and some of the best acting out of the metropolis is here generally displayed.

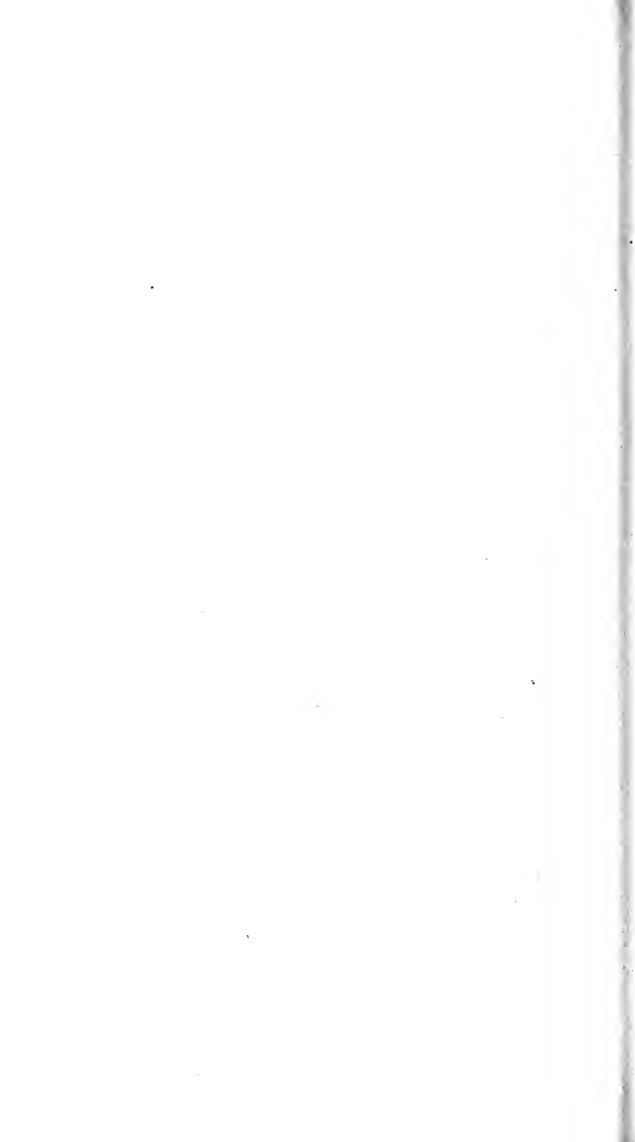
Brighton has derived much of its fashion and interest from being for many years favoured by the visits of the Prince Regent, whose elegant pavilion adds greatly to the beauty of the town, which is likewise much admired for the cleanness and neatness of its streets : most of them have a gentle descent, and are soon dry after the heaviest rains. It is also well lighted : but, with all its allurements, even Brighton would become dull and insipid were not its amusements varied by little excursions both by sea and land. The rides over the



Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

Font in Brighton Church, Sussex.

Published for the Trustees of the Brighton Museum and Art Gallery.



BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

Downs have long been esteemed for the pleasing prospects they afford.

Brighton consists only of one parish, and is a vicarage, to which the rectory of West Bletchington, with a dilapidated church, is annexed.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands at a small distance to the north-west of the town, on a rising ground, 150 feet above the level of the sea at low water. On the top of a steeple, which contains an excellent ring of eight bells, is the figure of a dolphin, of copper, gilt, and so constructed as to turn like a vane. The interior of the church is plain and neat: the font is ancient, and a very curious specimen of sculpture, representing some of the miracles of our Saviour, and the last supper. According to tradition, this font was brought from Normandy, in the reign of William the Conqueror. Certainly no part of the edifice which at present contains it, is of so early an age, the church appearing to have been erected about the period of Henry VII.; but, although we have no authentic history of a church at Brighton anterior to the present one, there can be but little doubt that there was one.

The monuments here are neither ancient nor curious, but the historical fact with which that of Captain Nicholas Tetersell is connected, renders it worthy of regard.

After the battle of Worcester, Charles the Second having escaped various dangers, arrived at the George Inn, in West Street, Brighton, on the 14th of October, 1654. The house, which now bears the name of King Charles's Head, was at that time kept by a man of the name of Smith, who happened to recognize his royal guest, but had too much loyalty to be-

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

tray him. On the following morning, his majesty embarked in a small vessel, which had been provided for him, commanded by Nicholas Tattersell, and the next day landed in France. Tattersell, for this service, had, after the restoration, an annuity granted to him and his heirs for ever of 100*l*. His remains lie in the church-yard, near the chancel-door, covered with an inscribed black marble slab.





See H. Walker's Essay on the Antiquarian Literature.

The Longfield Willow W. Warwickshire.

Printed by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

THE FAR-FAMED LICHFIELD WILLOW,

WARWICKSHIRE.

WE sincerely grieve to record the almost entire demolition of this vegetable and unparalleled wonder, the property of the very reverend the dean, (Dr. Woodhouse).

It was the delight of Johnson's early and waning life, (we use his own expression), and even still more so of Mrs. Seward's; the ornament and glory of Stowe Valley—the subject of every writer—the gratification of every naturalist—and the admiration of every traveller.

Little more now remains than the stupendous trunk, its green coronal, and a few side boughs. A most interesting description of this willow, with its exact dimensions, was given by Dr. Jones in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1783, written, we believe, at the express desire of Dr. Johnson.

It is to be regretted that the age of this majestic tree cannot be ascertained. Dr. Johnson said that he remembered its ample branches laving in the pool, that then flowed to its base; and also, that at that time, (presumptively about the year 1735), Minstoe Pool extended to the back of Bread-Market-Street, and a large island in its centre was the favourite resort of wild fowl; and that Stowe Pool nearly filled

THE FAR-FAMED LICHFIELD WILLOW.

the valley between the mill in Dam-Street, and the church dedicated to St. Chad.

In the back ground of the view now presented is seen the beautiful towers and spires of Lichfield cathedral.





Looking North from

Public ... 1816 ...

BOCKING CHURCH,

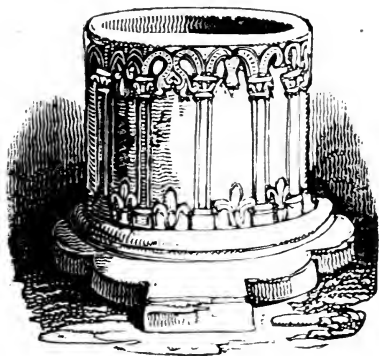
ESSEX.

IN the time of king Ethelred, who began his reign in 978, Aethelric and Leofwine, two noble Saxons, were possessed of this manor, and gave it, with other lands, in 1006, to the priory of St. Saviour's, in Canterbury, for the table or maintenance of the monks. It continued in that church till the general dissolution of religious houses, when it came to the crown. King Henry the Eighth granted, or rather alienated it for the sum of 875*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* on the 20th July, 1540, to Roger Wentworth, gent. and Alice his wife, and the heirs of the said Roger.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is spacious and handsome, both church and chancel having north and south aisles. In the tower there are six bells. It is supposed to have been built about the reign of king Edward the Third. There were formerly three altars in this church; viz. those of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Catherine; and five chantries—one founded about the year 1353, by Robert, archdeacon of Stafford, and dean of Bocking; another by Mr. Doreward, esq. in 1362; one in 1396, by John Doreward, esq.; and two less considerable by Mr. Clarion and John Wanne.

BOCKING CHURCH.

In the certificate of chantry lands, it is said, that this was then a market-town, and had in it to the number of 800 of howseling people.





Parliament Hall, Paris.

PANTFIELD HALL,

ESSEX.

THE parish of Pantfield lies northward of Braintree, on the south side of the river Blackwater, anciently called Pant, whence it took the name of Pantfield, or Pentfield. It is otherwise written in records, Pangfield, Pamfield, Pantisfield, Paunfield, Penfeld, and Puntfend.

Pantfield Hall stands near the church. The manor-house is a large building, partly old and partly new. The hall was built in 1546, and the other ancient part of this building was erected in 1583. By whom this was done may be learnt from these capitals ^{C.}
G. F. carved upon the mantle-piece in the dining-room, which stand for George Cotton, and Frances his wife.

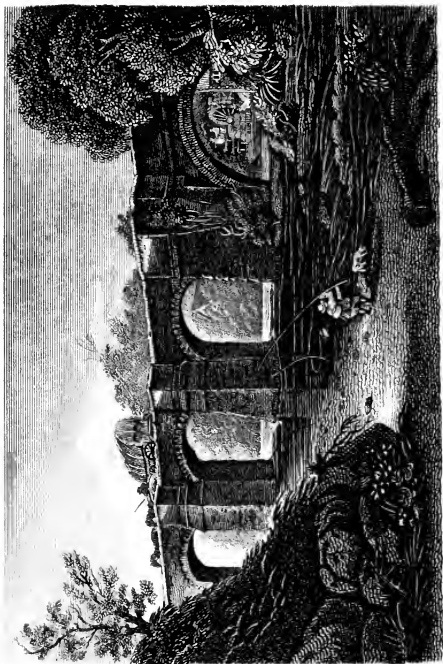
Pantfield Priory was probably built either in the reign of king John or Henry the Third, for in the year 1250 the prior and monks of this place had licence for a free warren.

The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, as appears from an old register of this diocese, and not to the Virgin Mary, as some historians affirm, is small, of one pace with the chancel, and tyled.

PANTFIELD HALL.

At the west end there is a spire shingled, containing one bell: it is situated pleasantly upon a little green, and the parsonage-house stands near the west end.





David, Bridge, Worcester, Mass.

For $t \in [t_0, t_0 + 1]$ we have that $\int_{t_0}^t \nu(s) ds \leq \nu(t_0) \leq \nu^*$ and, by the

POWICK BRIDGE,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE parish of Powick is two miles west of the city of Worcester, and the bridge, of which we have given a view, is erected over the river Tame, whose scenery, to its very source, is beautiful and picturesque.

The abutments that support this bridge are built exceedingly strong, and in reality require all their strength; for although the river Tame is but a small stream in its natural state, nevertheless its rapid risings, owing to the freshes that come down from the neighbouring heights, would sweep away any slender or even moderate erection at this spot.

From this bridge the Malvern Hills are seen in their greatest grandeur: the scenery, taken altogether, at Powick, is certainly the most delightful of all Worcestershire, and affords innumerable studies for the artist.

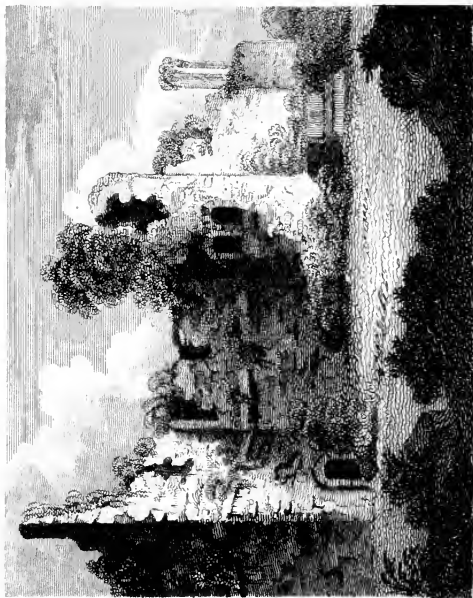
The village of Powick is situated about half a mile beyond the bridge, and continues in a straggling detached manner for near two miles. At this village the road from Worcester separates,—the one leading to Upton on Severn, and the other to Malvern Town and Wells.

The ride from Worcester to Malvern Wells is so well known to most of the visitors to that city, that nothing need

POWICK BRIDGE.

be added here by way of recommending to their notice the fine views that are continually presenting themselves : those from the vicinity of Powick Bridge are certainly of the highest class, and most deserving of attention.





Engraved by J. H. Stanger, Esq. from the Antiquarian Inventory.

Haverford West Castle. Pembrokeshire.

Published for the Proprietor-May 1810 by W. Tasker, Strand Street.

THE CASTLE AT HAVERFORDWEST,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE erection of this Castle is ascribed to Gilbert, earl of Clare, the first undoubted earl of Pembroke, who, about the year 1113, in the reign of Henry the First, had the conduct of one third part of an army raised by that monarch, who led the other two parts in person, against North Wales ; so that to provide sufficient garrisons for such a force, it became necessary to increase the fortified strength of the country by raising new castles, and at this period probably Haverfordwest Castle was built. Very little more of this castle now remains than the keep. By the fragments of ruined walls, foundations, and vaults, discovered at different times, it appears to have occupied all that ridge extending from St. Martin's eastward, towards the river, having on each side, north and south, a deep ravine, whose margin the outer wall, flanked with bastions, followed, and most likely terminated by that noble pile, the keep, which, if we may judge from the elegant painted windows, and other rich finishings of the whole eastern side, facing the estuary, seemed to have included the chapel, the governor's apartments, and other rooms of state that must have been very large and handsome.

This superb castle is now converted into a county jail ;

THE CASTLE AT HAVERFORDWEST.

and, as a modern writer with great propriety remarks, "it is to be wished that all the other castles in county and corporate towns were converted to the same use : a change to be effected at an expence comparatively trifling to that of erecting a new prison, and without materially taking away from the picturesque and venerable appearance of the ruin, and with infinitely less likelihood of injuring the health of the town, as such buildings generally occupy sites high and airy, but insulated from other habitations."

The town of Haverfordwest is indisputably the largest and most central in the county ; it was once the capital of the possessions of the Flemings, and was well situated to defend the promontory of Roos, which they had begun to occupy, after having driven out the natives, as being on the frontiers of their newly acquired territory, on a navigable river, and placed so as to give them full command of the more mountainous districts of the county, whence alone they had to dread an alarm.

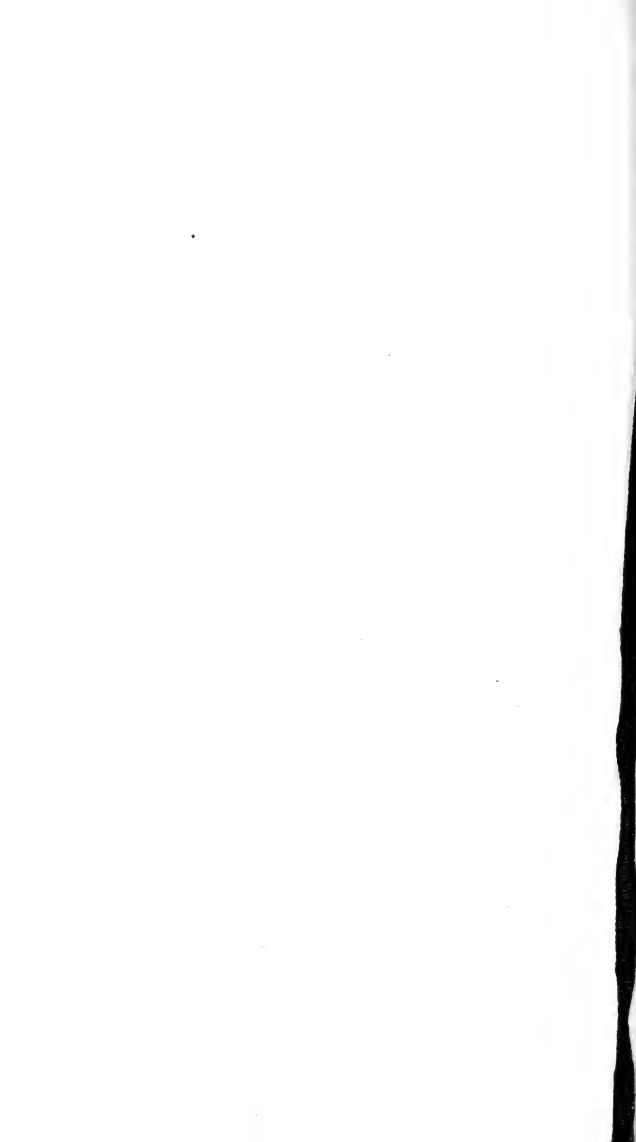
Haverfordwest had been amply endowed with privileges by many of the kings of England, particularly by Richard the Second ; yet James the First, in the seventh year of his reign, granted it a new charter by the style of mayor, sheriffs, bailiffs, and burgesses of the county of the town of Haverford ; otherwise Haverford without our county of Pembroke, and situated on our great and famous port of Milford : it ordained, that the town of Haverfordwest should be and remain hereafter for ever a free town and county of itself, distinct and separate from our county of Pembroke, and from our other counties whatsoever within our lordship of Wales ; and that



The great West Wall of the Temple

Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson

Published by J. G. Thompson, No. 10, N. York St., N. York



THE CASTLE AT HAVERFORDWEST.

the several sites of the priory and the friars, and the hill, called the prior's hill, and prior's marshes, and the friar's gardens, situate within the limits of the town of Haverfordwest, aforesaid be, and for the future shall be, esteemed as part and parcel of the said county of the town of Haverfordwest, within the limits, and liberties, and precincts of the same.

It appointed twenty-four common-council men, fifteen of them aldermen, and the others brethren. The mayor to be elected out of three common-council men : the sheriffs out of three likewise, or other honest burgesses. The mayor to be coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market.

In the town are three churches—St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and St. Martin's, besides the church of Prendergast, in the suburbs ; and in the Bridge-street there was a house of black friars, preachers ; and without the town, on the banks of the river, in a meadow below the Quays, a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr, founded and liberally endowed by Robert de Hwlfordd, first lord of Haverfordwest, son of Richard Fitz Tancred, castellan of Haverfordwest under the earl of Clare. The endowment consisted of several advowsons and titles within his barony, and was confirmed by Edward the Third. It was valued, according to Dugdale, 26th year of Henry the Eighth, at 133l. 11s. 1d. and by Speed at 135l. 6s. 1d. and granted at the dissolution to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

To Haverfordwest, from its earliest period, there was a degree of consequence attached, which clearly proves the estimate that was made of it ; and no injudicious one if its

THE CASTLE AT HAVERFORDWEST.

central situation with respect to the county at large, its advantages for commerce, and the healthiness of its air be well considered.

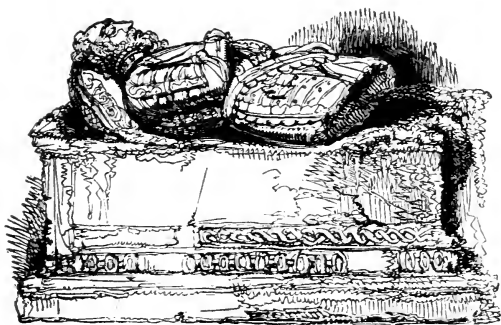






Donnington Castle, Berkshire. Engraved by
Entrance to Donnington Castle, Berkshire.

Engraved by J. H. P. Cooper, London. 1811.



DONNINGTON CASTLE, BERKSHIRE.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence, about a mile from Newbury, half a mile from Spinham Sands (the Spina of Antoninus), and a small distance from the village of Donnington.

It appears, by a manuscript in the Cotton library, that in the time of Edward the Second this Castle belonged to Walter Atterbury, son and heir of Thomas Atterbury, who gave the king 100 shillings for it ; and, towards the latter part of the reign of Richard the Second, sir Richard Atterbury, who was a favourite of that king, obtained a licence to rebuild it : from him it descended to his son Richard, of whom it was purchased by Geoffry Chaucer the poet.

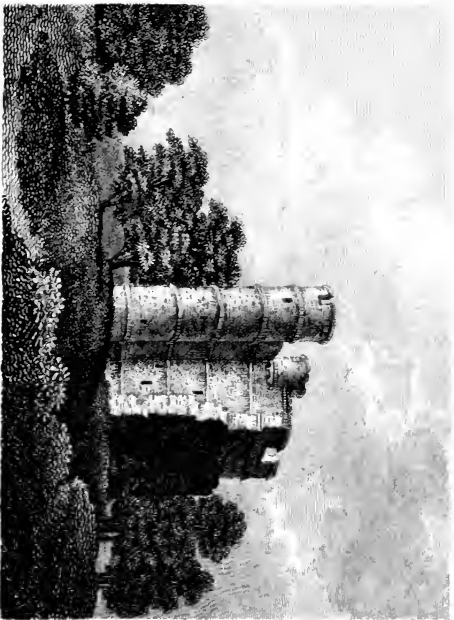
Hither, about the year 1397, in the seventieth year of his age, that bard retired, having spent the greatest part of his life in the hurry of business and the intrigues of a court, during which time he had severely experienced the mutabi-

DONNINGTON CASTLE.

lity of fortune. At Donnington, for the last two or three years of his life, he enjoyed a felicity he had not before known. His death is supposed to have been caused by his leaving his retirement, and attending the court, on the death of his patron, the king, to solicit a continuance of some of his grants: he sickened and died in London, shortly after his arrival, in the year 1400.

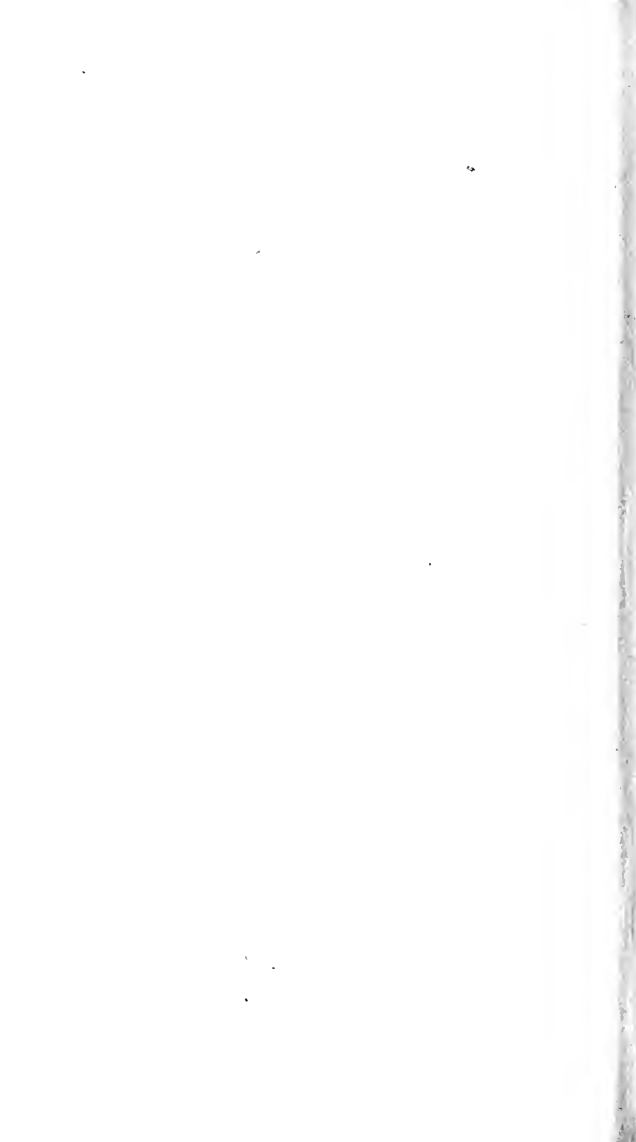
In bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, it is said, "Here was an oak standing till within these few years, commonly called Chaucer's Oak, under which he is said to have penned many of his famous poems;" and another author, relating the same circumstance, says, "There were three trees planted by Chaucer; the King's Oak, the Queen's Oak, and Chaucer's Oak." The idea of Chaucer having written some of his poems at Donnington, is probably erroneous, as most, if not all of them, were written prior to the time of his retirement.

Chaucer's son, Thomas, who had been chief butler to king Richard the Second, and several times ambassador to France, succeeded to this estate. His daughter, Alice, conveyed it by marriage to her third husband, William de la Pole, first earl, and afterwards duke of Suffolk, who chiefly resided here. This lord, by the influence he possessed over the mind of Henry the Sixth, created a general dislike against him amongst the then Commons-house of Parliament, who caused him to be banished; and the partizans of the duke of York, dreading his return, seized him in Dover roads whilst on his passage, and cut off his head on the side of a cock-boat: his body was buried at the Chartruese at Hull. At his decease, the castle came to his son, John, and from him descended to



Engraved by T. B. 1810. - Taken by the late Sir J. B. 1810. - Taken by the late Sir J. B. 1810. - Taken by the late Sir J. B. 1810.

Torrington Castle, Berkshire.



DONNINGTON CASTLE.

Edmund de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, the last of that name, who, engaging in treasonable practices against Henry the Seventh, was executed, and his estates became forfeited to the Crown, where Donnington remained till the 37th of Henry the Eighth, as appears by an act of Parliament then passed, whereby that king was authorised to erect his Castle of Donnington, with three other places therein named, into as many honors, and to annex to them such lands as he should think proper. It afterwards came to the possession of Chas. Brandon, duke of Suffolk, probably by the grant of Henry the Eighth, and was entire in Camden's time, who thus describes it, "A small, but very neat castle, seated on the browe of a woody hill, having a fine prospect, and windows, on all sides very lightsome."

In the reign of James the First, it belonged to a family of the name of Packer, and, during the interregnum, was owned by Mr. John Packer, when it was fortified as a garrison for the king, and the government entrusted to Colonel Boys, being a post of great importance, commanding the high road leading from the west to London, and that from Oxford to Newbury. During this period it was twice besieged; once on the 31st of July, 1644, by lieutenant-general Middleton, who was repulsed with great loss; and again, on the 27th of Sept. in the same year, by colonel Horton, who, raising a battery against it at the foot of a hill near Newbury, fired upwards of a thousand shot, by which means he demolished three of the towers, and a part of the wall. During this attack, the governor, in a sally, beat the enemy out of their trenches, and killed a lieutenant-colonel, and the chief engineer, with many private men. At length, after a siege of

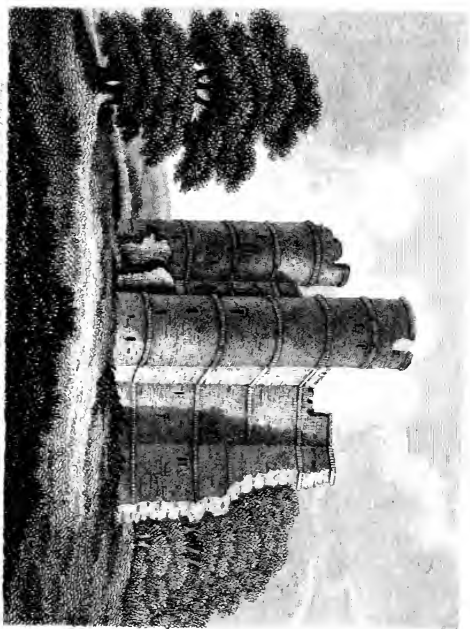
DONNINGTON CASTLE.

nineteen days, the castle was relieved by the king, who, at Newbury, rewarded the governor with the honor of knighthood.

After the second battle of Newbury, the king, retiring towards Oxford in the night, left his heavy baggage, ammunition, and artillery here. The place was summoned by the Parliamentary generals, who threatened that if it was not surrendered, they would not leave one stone upon another. To this sir John Boys returned no other answer, than "That he was not bound to repair it; but however would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards." This was the favorable moment for totally ruining the king's affairs, but the earl of Manchester and sir William Waller suffered it to escape; for either on account of a disagreement between them, or for some other reason, nothing farther was done; and the king, a few days afterwards, came unexpectedly at the head of a body of horse, and escorted his artillery and baggage to Oxford.

After the civil wars were over, Mr. Packer pulled down the ruinous parts of the building, and with the materials, erected the edifice standing under it.

The walls of this castle nearly fronted the four cardinal points of the compass. It was defended by four round towers; two on the angles formed by the junction of the north and south sides, with the east end; and two others placed on the angles formed by the junction of the same sides, with the west front of the edifice, which formed a semi-octagon inscribed in the half of a long oval. The length of the east end, including the towers, was eighty-five feet; and the extent from east to west, reckoning the thickness of the walls,



Diminution Castle, Dorsetshire.

Engraved by J. Smith, del. & J. G. Smith, sculp.

DONNINGTON CASTLE.

one hundred and twenty feet. Near the north-west tower was a well; and in the south-east angle a square building, whose sides measured twenty-four feet. Two of these sides were formed by the exterior wall, and enclosed the tower.

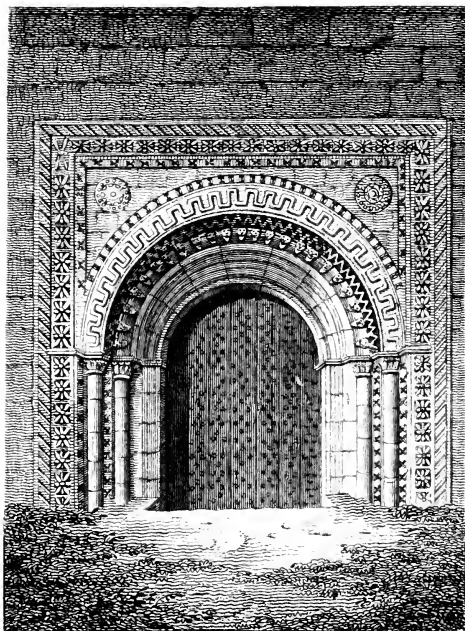
The entrance was at the east end, through a stone gatehouse, having a passage forty feet long, at the end of which is remaining the place for the portcullis: it is flanked by two round towers; that on the south has a staircase. This gate is now standing: in it is still held the manor court: on its west side a small room, for refreshment, has been added. Round about, and almost occupying the whole eminence on which the castle stands, are to be seen the remains of the works thrown up in the time of the civil wars for the defence of the castle. These explain and justify the speech of sir John Boys, which otherwise, considering the state of the castle at that time, would have been a mere rhodomontade. Their shape is that of an irregular pentagon; the greatest angle fronting the south, on which was a very capacious bastion. There was another, but smaller, on the north-west angle, and the north-east was defended by a demi-bastion placed on its southern extremity. From the gorge of the great southern bastion, to the salient angle of the demi-bastion, ran a double, and from thence to the north-east angle of the pentagon, a triple rampart: the road passed through these works close to the castle gates.

Not far from hence, a Mr. Andrews built a house, about forty years ago, in the Gothic style, and ornamented the grounds about it with much taste. It stands on a rising ground, backed by a hill, crowned with wood, embosomed in which is seen the remains of Donnington Castle. A lawn

DONNINGTON CASTLE.

spreads around the house, and falls to a very fine water, a stream enlarged to a river, which takes a winding easy course near a mile long, and of a considerable breadth. There are three or four islands in it, one of which is thickly planted, and affords shelter to many swans and wild fowl, which frequent the water, and at the same time adds to the beauty of the scene.





W. Door of Kenilworth Church.

WEST ENTRANCE TO KENILWORTH CHURCH,

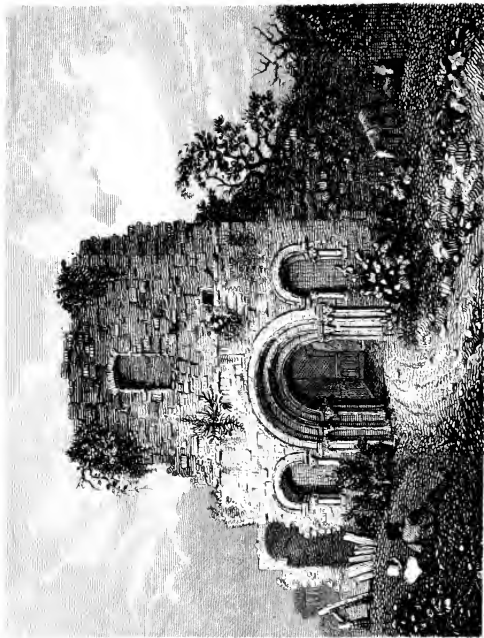
WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS door-way forms a part of the tower, which appears to be much older than the church, a plain heavy structure, with pointed arches: the tower is also very plain, without buttresses, and surmounted with a short spire of stone. On each side of the entrance are two columns, with ornamented capitals, the bases of which are a considerable way below the earth, which has so accumulated around, that persons now descend into the tower by two steps; the columns support semi-circular receding arches: the front of the external arch is ornamented with the nail-head moulding, and the embattled fret, the soffitt of which is adorned with the zig-zag moulding, the spaces being filled up with small patrias: over the innermost columns is a cylinder or bold torus, of the same diameter as the columns beneath, and ornamented with twenty-three grotesque heads of various kinds: the innermost arch is composed of a range of mouldings of a triangular form; and the same kind of moulding being continued down the jambs to the ground, are separated from the arch by the impost moulding of the capitals continuing between them; the whole of the arch, together with the columns, are inclosed within a square architrave, nearly

WEST ENTRANCE TO KENILWORTH CHURCH.

similar to the pointed arches of Henry the Seventh's time ; but instead of the spandrils being filled up with gorgeous tracery, there is a circle, 15 inches diameter, of receding mouldings, adorned with ornaments of the true Saxon style : between the nail-head and cable moulding, which compose the mouldings of the square architrave, is a number of oblong squares, adorned with an ornament greatly resembling a duck's bill, which, issuing from the centre into every corner, form each of the squares into regular patrias : this ornament so formed, might be occasionally used in the time of the Saxons, yet it did not come into general use in our churches till the reign of Henry the Third.





Engraved by W. H. Jones, Esq. from a drawing by J. Turner Esq. for the Antiquarian Library.

Doorway to the Chapter Room. Mendenham Priory, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors May 1, 1816, by W. Clapham New Bond Street.

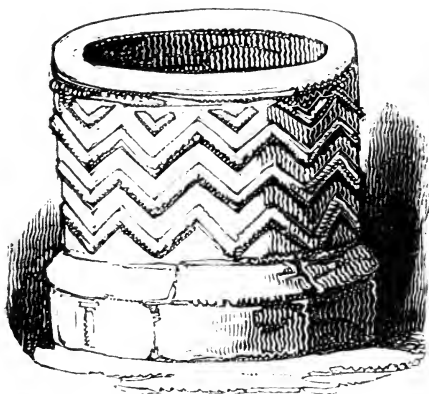
DOORWAY TO THE CHAPTER ROOM OF MENDHAM PRIORY,

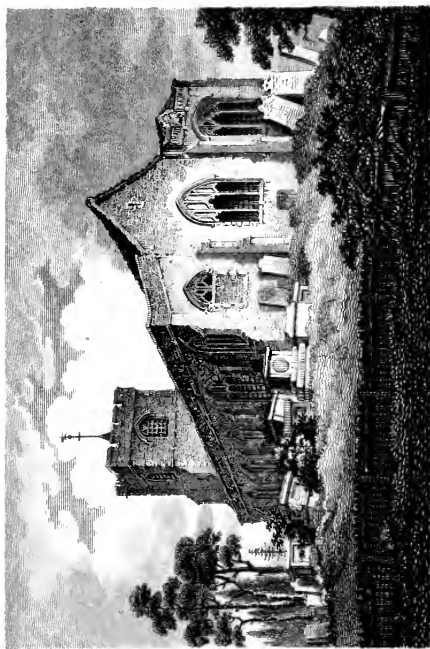
SUFFOLK.

THE remains of the priory at Mendham, or Medenham, *i. e.* the Village in the Meadows, or as it was sometimes called, Hurst priory in Mendham, from being situated on a woody island, were, in the year 1815, levelled with the ground, leaving the subject of the annexed plate the only vestige of those once extensive buildings. It was founded in the reign of king Stephen; when William de Huntingfield gave the whole island of St. Mary, or Hurst island, in Mendham, to the monks of Castle Acre, Norfolk, on condition that they should erect on it a church of stone, and build a convent adjoining, where they should place at least eight of their number, to be under the government of a prior, nominated by the founder and his heirs, subject to the approval of the prior of Acre. The establishment, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was largely endowed by the founder, and enriched by many subsequent benefactions; out of which half a mark of silver was to be paid annually to Castle Acre, by way of acknowledgment of their dependance, as a cell, on that monastery. At the dissolution of the small religious houses in 1536, this priory, with its revenues, was given as an addition to Bisham or Butlesham priory, in Berkshire, and it shared the general wreck three years after.

DOORWAY TO THE CHAPTER ROOM.

At the dissolution, Mendham priory was granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who had married Mary, the king's sister ; and it was by him given, or sold to Richard Freston, his treasurer: the scite of the priory, with the lands attached to it, now belong to the family of Rant, who inherit it by marriage with the Frestons.





Breconshire Church, Werts.

Published for the Proprietors, March 1850 by W. Charles, 25, Finsbury Street, London.

BROXBOURN,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BROXBOURN was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh de Grentemaisnill, who settled it on his wife Adeliza; after whose death, Ivo, their fourth son, inherited, his brothers being all deceased. He gave it to the abbey of Bermondsey, in Surrey, where his mother had been interred: but whether from some defect of form, or otherwise, the grant was re-assumed by Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester, who had married Ivo's daughter, and, with her consent, and that of their sons, granted the manor and church of Broxbourn to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who retained the manor till the period of the dissolution, but re-granted the church to the bishops of London. Henry the Eighth sold Broxbourn, and its appurtenances, to John Cock, esq. who was sheriff of Herts and Essex in the time of Edward the Sixth. His son, Henry, was knighted by queen Elizabeth; and at his death left a daughter and co-heiress, married to sir Robert Oxenbridge. Their daughter, Ursulâ, married sir John Monson, who was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles the First; and in his family it continued till the death of the late lord Monson; but is now the property of Jacob Bosanquet, esq. an eminent banker, and a director of the East India company.

Broxbourn church is a handsome fabric, probably of the

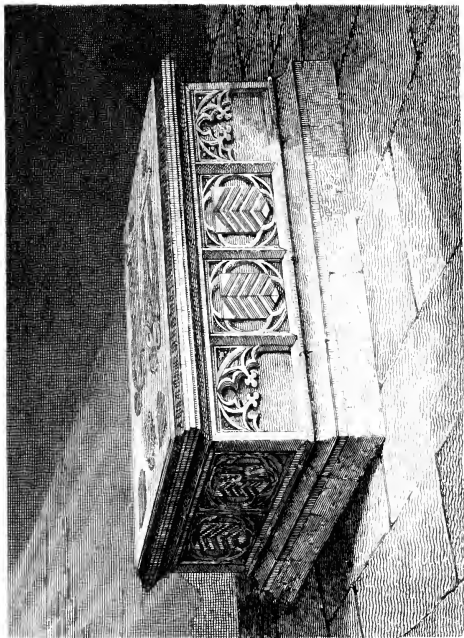
BROXBOURN.

time of Henry the Sixth; it consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, terminated by an octagonal spire, and a small chapel, connecting with the chancel at the end of each angle. The chapel on the north side, was built in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by sir William Say, knt. as appears from the following inscription on a frieze surrounding the outer side, and which is intersected with shields of arms.

Pray for the welſaſſe of Syr Wm Say
Say, knyght, wch fodeyd his chapel in
honor a ye trenete the year of our lord
god 1522.

The workmanship of this chapel is in a very superior style. Beneath the arch which separates it from the chancel, is an elegant altar-tomb of grey marble, of a reddish hue; having a rich canopy, supported on four octagonal columns. This was erected in memory of the above sir William Say, who died in December, 1529, the twenty-first of Henry the Eighth; and his “wyffs, *Genevieve*, and *Elizabyth*.” On the sides of the tomb have been brass plates, containing the arms of the family, together with ten others of whole-length figures, all which are gone: and against the east end, under the canopy, have been brasses, representing a knight and two ladies, kneeling beneath a representation of the Trinity. On the upper part of the canopy, the crest of the Says, a stag’s head, is repeated on different shields.

Beneath the arch between the chancel and the south chapel, is a large altar-tomb in memory of sir John Say, knt. Elizabeth, his wife. On the slab which covers the tomb,



Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq.

The Tomb of Sir John & Lady Elizabeth Jay, Parkman's Church, Hert.

Published for the Proprietors, March 4, 1816, by W. Clark, New Bond Street.

are brasses of the knight and his lady: the former in armour, with his tabard of arms above, gauntlets on his hands, and a long sword coming before him. His lady is richly apparelled in a close dress, with a narrow waist, and an outward cloak, blazoned with the arms of Cheyne, of Cambridgeshire. She has on a necklace of jewellery-work, wrought with pearls: on her left hand are three rings; on her right hand, one. Her head-dress is very singular; her hair being turned back, and closely trussed up in a sort of cap of rich lace, from which, by means of wires, a sort of lappet, of very great size, is suspended. Between the heads of these figures, as well as at the corners and on the sides of the tomb, are the arms of Say, impaling those of Cheyne, several times repeated. Over the centre shield, at the top, is placed the crest of the Says, with the helmet and mantle. Round the verge of the tomb is a mutilated inscription in raised letters: this is as follows; the words in italics being supplied from Weever.

Here Lyeth Dame Elizabeth, somtyme
wyf to Syr John Say, Knyght, dawter to
Lawrence Cheyne, Esquier of Cambrigge
shire; a woman of noble blode, and most
noble in gode maners, which decessed the
xxv day of Septem. A M cccc lxxiii. and
entired in this Church of Brokesborn
abdyng the bodye of her said Husband.
Whose Soules God Bryng to Ever-
lastyng lyff.

BROXBOURN.

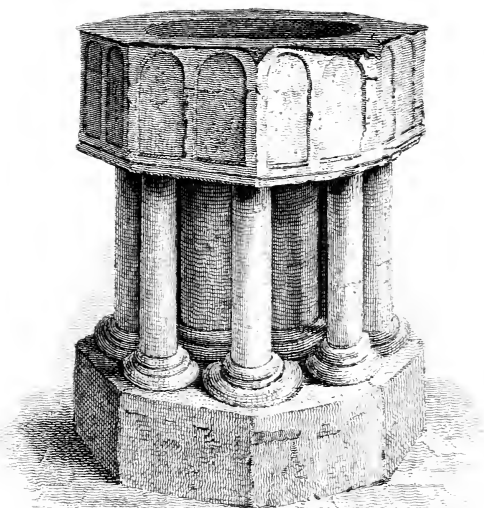
Many ancient brasses, besides those above described, were formerly in this church, and some yet remain; but of these several are now covered by the pews of the chancel. One of them represents a priest, holding a chalice; with a label proceeding from his mouth, thus inscribed:

*Si quis eris qui transiris sta p̄sege plora
Sū qe eris fuerā qe quod es p̄ me precor ora.*

At the corners, also, are labels, with the words *Ihū mercy*; and *Ladp hēlppe*. Another slab in this chancel is inlaid with a male figure, in a cloak with open sleeves, in the centre, and the emblems of the evangelists at the corners: from his mouth proceeds a label, with this sentence:

Miserere mei De' sedm̄ magnā unam̄ tuam.

In the north aisle is a slab, inlaid with curious brass figures of John Borrell, sergeant at arms to Henry the Eighth; Elizabeth, his wife; and their children, eight sons and three daughters. The sergeant is depicted in plate armour, with roundels at the knees and elbows; on his head a helmet, the vizor up; both hands have gauntlets, and his right hand sustains the mace: he has on a sword and dagger, and his feet rests upon a dormant lion. His lady is arrayed in the square head-dress of the time. His arms are a saltire between four leaves in base; on a chief, a tyger's head erased between two battle-axes. At the sides of the slab are labels, containing the sentences *Espoier en Dieu*, and *I trust*



Font in Bressingham Church, Herts.

BROXBOURN.

in God, alternately. According to Weever, the sergeant died in 1531.

Among the other monuments, are several in commemoration of the Cock and Monson families; one of which, in the chancel, erected to the memory of sir Henry Cock, keeper of the wardrobe to queen Elizabeth and James the First, who died at the age of seventy-one, in March, 1609, is constructed in a very stately manner, but is now greatly in want of reparation. Near it is the monument of William Gamble, alias Bowyear, having beneath the inscription a grotesque carving, consisting of various specimens of osteology, exhibited in eight compartments, as through a shop window. The most elegant monument lately erected, records the virtues of Henrietta, "daughter of sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, in the county of York, baronet, and wife of Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxbourn Bury, esq. who died," at the age of thirty-one, in October, 1797. The upper part displays a pyramid, on which is sculptured a fine female figure, bearing an inverted torch, and mournfully reclining on an urn, overhung by a drooping willow. The inscription also commemorates the exemplary character of Elizabeth, "relict of Jacob Bosanquet, of the city of London, esq." who lived a widow thirty-nine years, and died at the age of seventy-three, in January, 1799. Beneath are the arms of Bosanquet, impaling Armytage. Sir William Monson, and his lady, who founded an almshouse in Broxbourn; sir John Baptist Hickes, bart. who died in November, 1791, aged seventy; Thomas Jones, esq. formerly one of his majesty's judges of the supreme court of New York, in North America; and William Peere Williams,

BROXBURN.

esq. "Editor of the Reports," who died at the age of seventy-three, in June, 1736; have also memorials in this church. The interior has a neat and handsome appearance, having been lately ornamented by the parishioners. The font is ancient; the bason is supported by a column in the centre, surrounded by eight smaller pillars.





Engraved by J. J. Richards. Supplied by the N. Y. & N. J. R. R. Co. for the

Buttle, N. Y. & N. J. R. R. Co.

Published for the Proprietors, May 1, 1816 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.



BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

THIS abbey was founded by William the Conqueror, in consequence of a vow made prior to the decisive battle of Hastings, where upwards of 60,000 of the English, who fought under king Harold, were left dead on the field, and more than 10,000 of the Normans. The intent of this foundation was, that constant thanks and praise might be given to God for the victory obtained by the founder, and continued prayers offered up for the souls of such as were slain.

The year after the battle, the abbey was begun by William on that part of the field where the contest had raged the fiercest, the high altar of the church standing on the very spot where the dead body of king Harold was found; or, according to some historians, where his standard was taken up. He dedicated his foundation to St. Martin, and filled it with benedictine monks from the abbey of Mormontier in

Normandy, perhaps on account of the thought of the erection being first suggested by William Faber, a monk of that house, dedicated also to St. Martin. The king intended to have endowed it with lands sufficient for the maintenance of one hundred and forty monks, but was prevented by death.

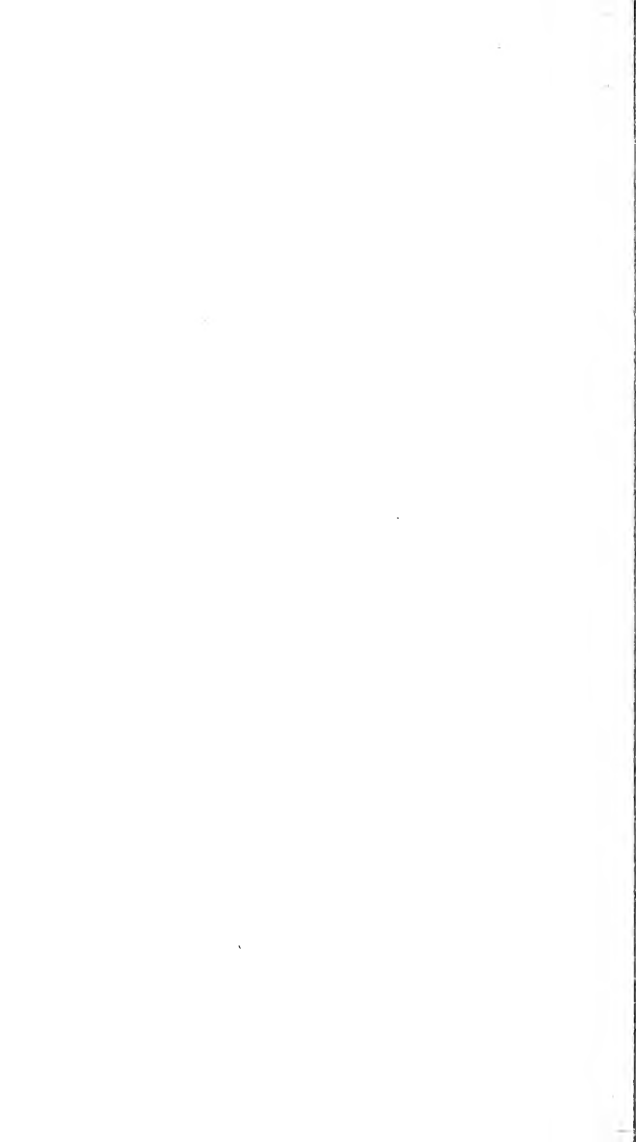
He, however, granted it divers prerogatives and immunities, similar to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury—such as the exclusive right of inquest on all murders committed within their lands, treasure trove, or the property of all treasures found on their estates, free warren, and exemption for themselves and tenants from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction; also this peculiar right of sanctuary, that if any person adjudged guilty of homicide, or any other crime, should fly to that church, no harm should be done him, and he should be dismissed entirely free: but, above all, he gave to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief he should casually pass by, or meet going to execution.

He also bestowed on them the land for a league round their house, likewise the manor of Wye in Kent, both free from all aids, impositions, and services. He likewise gave them his royal customs in Wye, together with his right of Wreck in Dengemarsh (a member thereof), as also that of any great or royal fish, called crassipies, which should be there driven ashore, except when it happened without certain limits, in which case they were to have only two parts of the fish and the tongue, these being all the king usually had. He likewise endowed them with the manors of Aldsiston in Sussex, Lymsfield in Surrey, How in Essex, Craumere in Oxfordshire, and Briswalderton in Berkshire, with divers other



View of the Hotel de la Ville, Paris, from the river.

Hotel de la Ville, Paris.



BATTLE ABBEY.

lands, together with the churches of Radings and Colunton in Devonshire ; also that of St. Olaves, afterwards the priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. Moreover, he confirmed to them all gifts of lands, bestowed by his subjects, to be held as free as those granted by himself. The abbey of Brecknock in Wales was also afterwards made a cell to this house.

At the dissolution, the estates of Battle Abbey were valued, the twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, according to Dugdale, at 880*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* per annum ; Speed says, 987*l.* 10*d.* when pensions were assigned to several of the monks. The scite was granted, by king Henry, to one Gilmer, who first pulled down many of the buildings, and sold the materials : he afterwards also disposed of the land, which was purchased by sir Anthony Brown, whose descendants converted what was left of the abbey buildings into a comfortable dwelling.

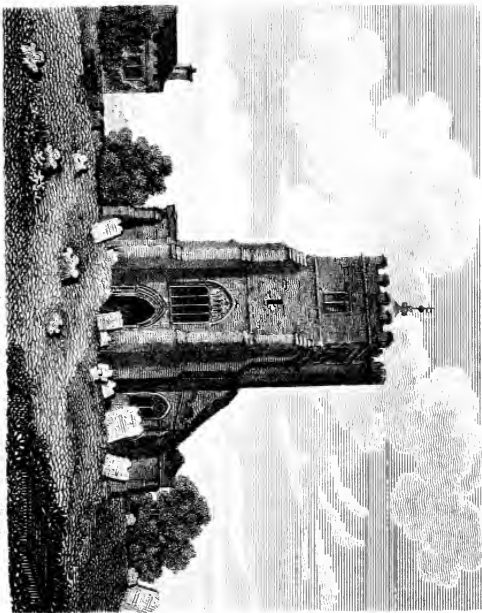
Browne Willis, in his view of Mitred Abbeys, gives the following description of this house. “ Though this abbey be demolished, yet the magnificence of it appears by the ruins of the cloysters, &c. and by the largeness of the hall, kitchen, and gate-house, of which the last is entirely preserved. It is a noble pile, and in it are held sessions and other meetings for this peculiar jurisdiction, which hath still great privileges belonging to it. What the hall was in its glory, may be guessed by its dimensions ; its length about fifty of my paces : part of it is now used as a hay-barn ; it was leaded ; part of the lead yet remains, and the rest is tiled. As to the kitchen, it was so large as to contain five fire-places, and it was arched at top ; but the extent of the whole abbey may be better measured by the compass of it, it being computed at no less than a mile about.”

BATTLE ABBEY.

“ In this church the Conqueror offered up his sword and royal robe, which he wore on the day of his coronation. The monks kept these till the suppression, and used to shew them as great curiosities, and worthy of the sight of their best friends and all persons of distinction that happened to come hither. Nor were they less careful about preserving a table of the Norman gentry which came into England with the Conqueror. This table continued till the dissolution, and was seen by our admirable antiquary, Mr. Leland, who hath given us the contents of it in the first tome of his *Collectanea*.”

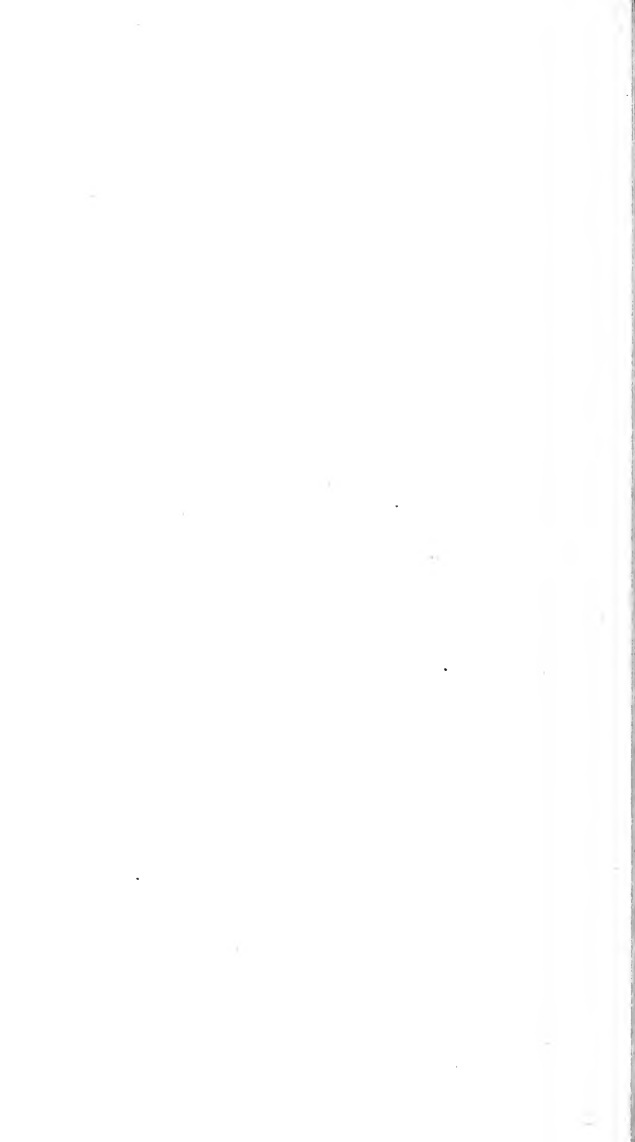
The authority, however, of this roll is not greatly to be depended upon. Sir Wm. Dugdale, speaking of it in the first volume of his *Baronage*, says, “ There are great errors, or rather falsifications, in most of the copies of it, by attributing the derivation of many from the French, who were not at all of such extraction, but merely English: for such hath been the subtilty of some monks of old, that finding it acceptable unto most to be reputed descendants to those who were companions to duke William in his expedition; therefore, to gratify them, they inserted their names into the ancient catalogue.”—“ Not far,” continues Willis, “ from the abbey stands the parochial church, which is one of the best in all the county. In this church there formerly hung up an old table containing certain verses, the remains of which I shall subjoin.

This place of war is Battel called, because, in
battle here,
Quite conquered and overthrown the English
nation were;



Battle Tower

Engraved for the First Edition of the History of the County of York, by Thomas Smith.



BATTLE ABBEY.

This slaughter happened to them upon St. Felicitas
Day,

The year whereof — this number doth array."

The following letter, written by Gage and Layton to the lord Cromwell, shews the state of the furniture and vestments of this rich abbey at the time of the dissolution, which makes it seem as if the monks expected a storm, and were making up a purse. This letter is preserved in the British Museum, among the Cottonian manuscripts.

" This shal be to advertise yo^r Lordshippe, that we haue taken the assurance for the kyng, and haue caste o^r bowke for the dispatche of the monks and householde, which amownttithe at the leaste to a 2 hundrethe pownds : the implements off the householde be the worst that ev^r I see in Abbaye or Priorie, the vestyments so olde & so baysse worne raggede and torne as your Lordeshipe would not thinke, so that very small money can be made of the vestrye ; if your Lordshippe sende us a hundrethe pownds by the bringer, we shall make up the reste if hit be possible of the olde vestrye stuffe ; if we cannot, we shall disburse y^t till o^r retorne to y^r Lordeshipp the church plate and plate of the householde, we suppose by estimation will amount to cccc marks or more : there is no great store of catell ; this day we be making an inventorie ; thus o^r Lord continewe yowe in honour, from Battell Abbay, the 27th of May.

Yo^r Lordshippes to command,

John Gage.

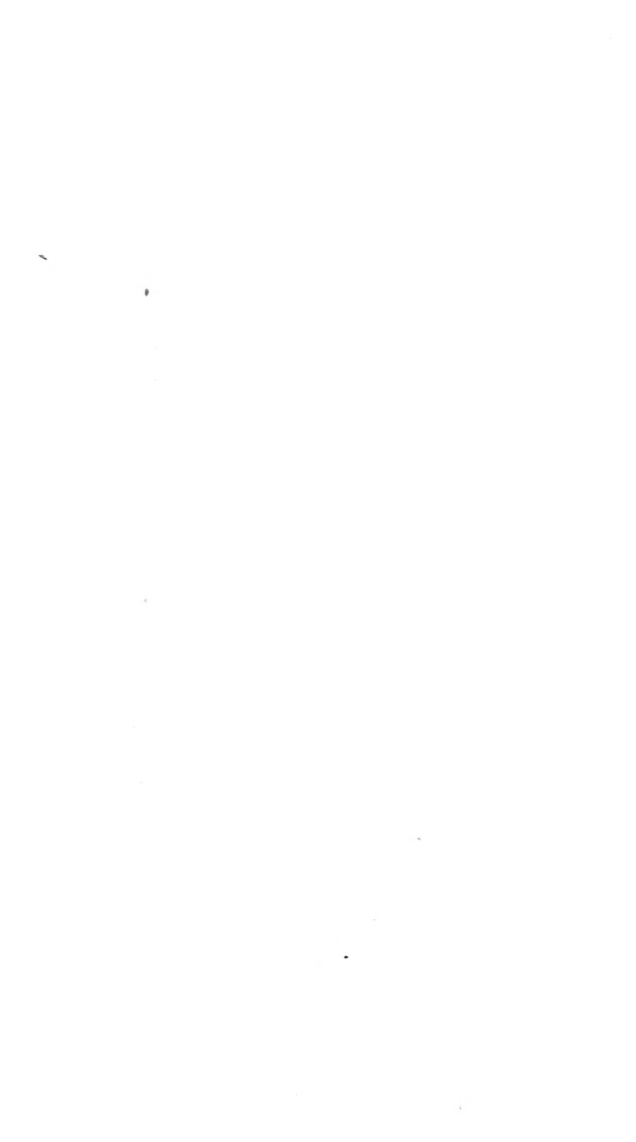
Yo^r Lordshippes most humble

to command, Ric Layton Prest."

BATTLE ABBEY.

The last abbot was John Hammond, who surrendered this abbey on the 27th of May, in the thirtieth year of king Henry the Eighth, with the rest of his monks, and obtained a pension of 100 marks annually, by letters patent, dated the 6th July, 1538, which said letters patent mention this abbot to have presided a good while before the dissolution, and contain a clause to vacate his pension in case of the king preferring him, which certainly would not have been thought of or inserted, had this abbot been so scandalously wicked as Dr. Burnet has related.







Printed and Published by W. H. Lister, at the 'Three Kings' Press, No. 1, St. John's Street, Malton.

Malton Church, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, April 1856, by W. H. Lister, New Bond Street.

MALTON,

YORKSHIRE.

IN the times of the Saxons, Malton was possessed by the earls Siward and Turkill ; and immediately before the conquest it was held by a nobleman, named Colebrand, from whom it was taken by the Conqueror and given to Gilbert Tyson, one of his followers. In the reign of Henry the First, Eustace St. John, a great favorite of that monarch, possessed the lordship of Malton by inheritance from his mother, the granddaughter of Gilbert Tyson, and heiress to the family estates. This Eustace St. John espoused the cause of the empress Maud against king Stephen, and delivered the castle of Malton, as well as that of Alnwick, in Northumberland, to her friend David, king of Scotland. The Scottish monarch placed a strong garrison in Malton castle, and laid waste the neighbouring country ; but Thurston, archbishop of York, having collected an army, defeated the Scots, took the castle, and reduced the town to ashes. Eustace retreated in Scotland, and was present in the second line of the Scotch army at the battle of the Standard, which was fought in the year 1136, about three miles from Northallerton.

Being afterwards reconciled to the king he returned into England and rebuilt the town of Malton, which, from that

MALTON.

period, acquired the name of New Malton. Eustace lived to see Henry the Second ascend the throne of England, and was slain fighting in his cause against the Welch, in the year 1156. This family being extinct in the reign of Edward the Second, the castle came into the king's possession, and John de Mowbray was made its governor.

The manor, after various transfers by marriage, was at last divided between the Eures, the Cliffords, and the Coniers, in the reign of Henry the Eighth; but the family of Eure had the whole lordship of Old Malton.

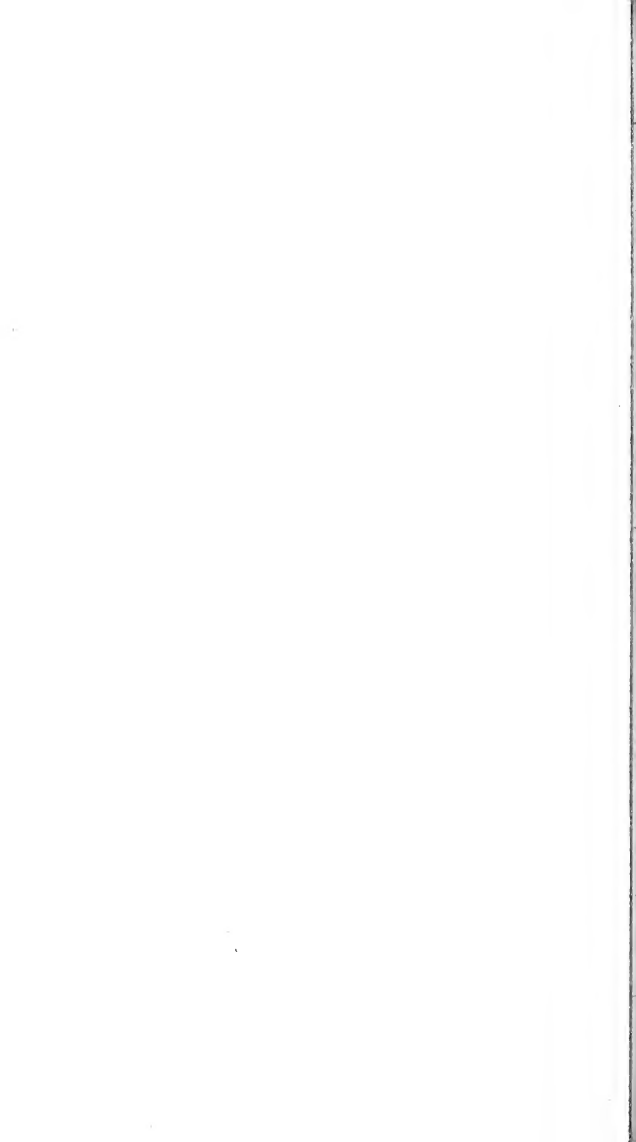
In the reign of James the First Ralph lord Eure built a magnificent house in New Malton; but leaving no issue his estates came into the possession of his uncle, Wm. lord Eure, who left two daughters, coheireses. These disagreeing about the possession of this noble mansion, it was, after an expensive litigation, determined to be pulled down and its materials divided, which was partly carried into execution under the inspection of the high sheriff; and so scrupulously was the division made, that the "stones were even shared one by one." But it would seem that some compromise had been effected before the complete dilapidation took place, as the lodge in the front, with three gateways arched next to the street, are left standing.

Mary, the youngest of these heiresses, was married to Wm. Palmes, esq. of Linly, in this county, who, in right of his wife, held the manors of Old and New Malton, which he conveyed to sir Thomas Wentworth.

In the year 1728 the honorable Thomas Wentworth ob-



West Door, St. Martin Church, York.



MALTON.

tained the dignity of a peer of the realm by the title of lord Malton, and in 1734 he was created marquis of Rockingham. His lordship dying Dec. 14th, 1760, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Charles Watson Wentworth, who, on the 4th of February, in the same year, had been elected knight of the garter. His lordship dying in 1782, earl Fitzwilliam succeeded to the manor of Malton and his other principal estates.

The situation of Malton is very pleasant ; it stands on an eminence overlooking the Derwent, which runs along a beautiful vale on the south-east side of the town. The entrance from Scarborough, by a spacious stone bridge over the river, has a fine appearance ; on the right hand are still some remains of the walls of the old castle.

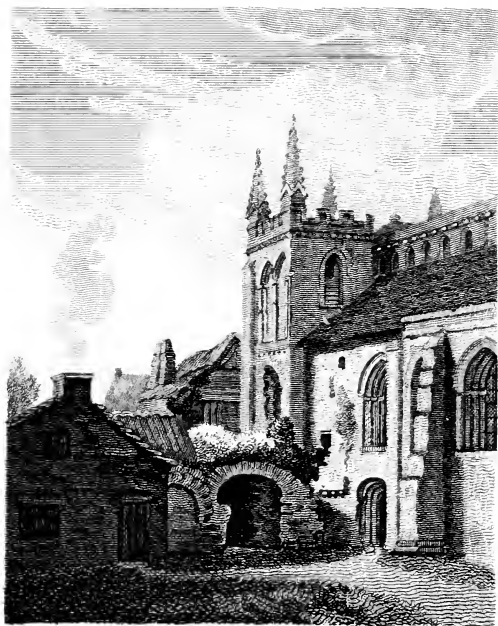
Malton has two churches, St. Michael's and St. Leonard's ; and at Old Malton are the remains of a fine old church, which we have engraved. The tower stands on the north side of the west entrance. This entrance is a curious and highly-sculptured specimen of Saxon architecture, and in excellent preservation.

Malton is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament, chosen by the householders. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and a great trade is carried on in corn, of which a vast quantity is sent every year into the western parts of Yorkshire and to other places. The river is made navigable to Malton. Here are also three fairs annually, *viz.* on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, Whitsuntide, and on the 10th of October. At the first of these fairs,

MALTON.

and on some days before, there is a very great shew of horses, and a considerable concourse of the south country dealers; and all of them being great cattle fairs, are much frequented by farmers and graziers.





Engraved

by J. G. Smith, Esq. for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Part of the Church at Kirby, Yorkshire.

Printed by J. G. Smith, Esq. for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

SELBY CHURCH,

YORKSHIRE.

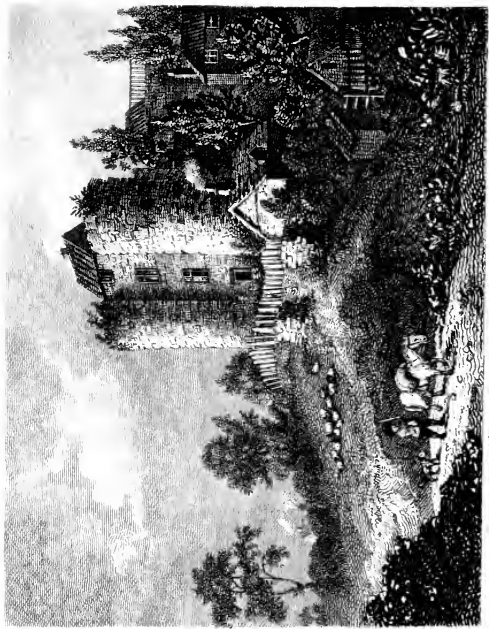
THE conventual church of Selby was made parochial by letters patent, dated the 20th of March, in the year 1618, the sixteenth of James the First, and a minister was thereunto appointed by the archbishop of York.

The remains of this noble pile, now used as the parish church, shew it to have been a most noble building, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture. The nave appears to be the most ancient part ; the choir is of a newer erection. The whole length of the structure is two hundred and sixty-seven feet, the breadth fifty feet, and the length of the transept one hundred feet ; the east and west ends of the pile being at equal distances from the pillars which support the tower, from which arose a steeple ; but that fell down on the 30th of March, 1690, about six o'clock in the morning, and by its fall destroyed a part of the church, particularly the south end of the transept, and the roof of the western part of the south aisle. The west end of the church, though irregular, is curious. The entrance into the church here, and the porch on the south side, are peculiarly worthy of observation. Speaking of the church, Mr. Burton says, " To me it seems evident that it was intended to have three towers—a large one in the middle of the church, and two smaller ones at the west end ; this seems to

SELBY CHURCH.

have been the intention of the thickness of that wall and the bulk of the two first pillars within the church, which are nearly of the same form and diameter with those supporting the great tower, betwixt which and those of the west end are six pairs of pillars, of four different diameters and forms, but those of the choir are of one sort or style.”





Burgoyne Castle, Suffolk

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Clarke, New Bond Street.

BUNGAY CASTLE,

SUFFOLK.

THE remains of the Castle at Bungay is situated on the banks of the river Waveney, which flows nearly round the town ; and in former times, spreading over all the low meadows, covered a considerable extent of country, and formed a strong barrier on the northern side. It is from the situation that the place derives its name, having been anciently called *Le Bon Eye*—the good Island. It is supposed that the Castle was built by Roger Bigod, who came over with the Conqueror ; but, as it was not the place where his family generally resided, and was the scene of no memorable event, there are but very scanty records left respecting it. The bold defiance held out by his son Hugh, in the wars during king Stephen's reign,

“ Were I in my castle at Bongay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the king of Cocknay,”

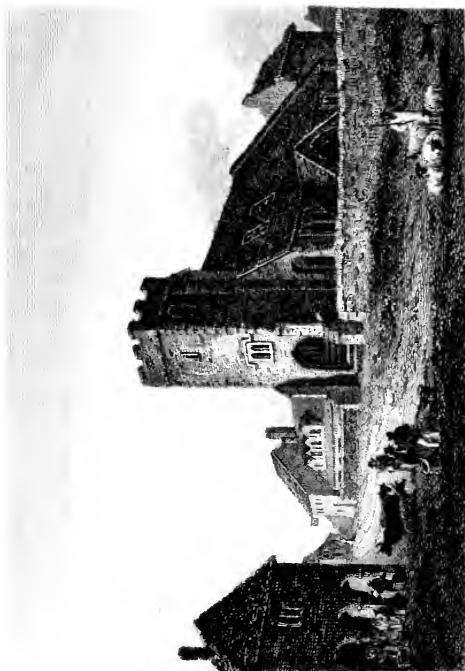
proves the fortress to have been so strong as to be deemed impregnable ; yet, notwithstanding his confidence, the earl was obliged to surrender it to Henry the Second in the early part of his reign, when he paid a thousand marks to save it from destruction ; and, in the latter end of the same reign, it was again taken from him by the king, together with all

BUNGAY CASTLE.

his other possessions, nor were they restored to his family till after his decease. The unquiet spirit of the Bigods once more led them to rebel against their sovereign ; and, in the reign of Henry the Third, this castle was demolished, nor is there any account of its ever having been afterwards rebuilt. The last earl of the family obtained a licence from Edward the First to embattle his mansion-house at Bungay, where there had been a castle ; and he principally resided at it, keeping two hundred and eighty-six acres of land, the hall dykes or fisheries, a water mill, and many woods and fens, for the sole use of himself and his family.

The walls of the building, believed to have been the keep, are very massive, and each floor within is now converted into a separate dwelling. No foundations remain visible by which the plan of the castle can be traced ; and the subject of the annexed plate, with a few outworks, are all that remain of this once-formidable fortress.





Harwich Church, Essex.

Harwich Church, Essex.

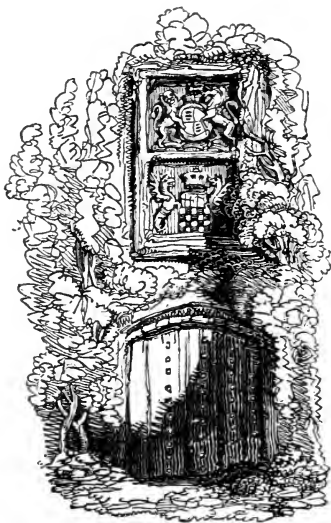
YARMOUTH,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

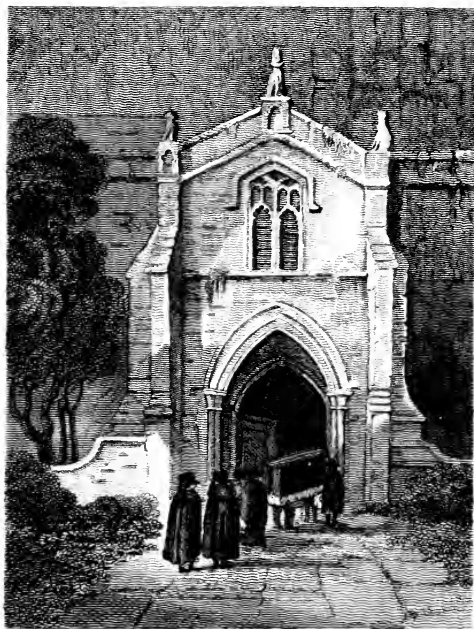
YARMOUTH is a borough town, situated ten miles north-west from Newport. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation, which consists principally of what are termed out-burgesses. This borough first sent members to parliament in the twenty-third year of Edward the First; and although it was again summoned in that reign, no return was made for it until the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth. The returning officer is the mayor. At present the right of election is in the capital and free burgesses. The free burgesses are chosen from the capital burgesses, and are unlimited by the constitution of the borough; but at present there are only nine. The Jervoise family, and that of Holmes, have each their friends and dependants as burgesses; and, by mutual compact, have agreed, that each shall nominate one of the two members, and to equalise their interests as much as possible, and to keep the number of capital burgesses the same as it has been for many years, whenever one of them dies, the family to which he belonged was immediately to nominate another person to be a free burgess, and then make him capital as the charter prescribes. It is needless to add many reflections on this mode of making members for the commons house of parliament—a time must come when such gross abuses will be reformed.

YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Yarmouth has a small castle, and a very neat market-house, with a hall over it. The church is small, and not peculiarly interesting: its situation is truly pleasant.







Engraving of the entrance to the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, Rome.

Door of San Pietro Church.

Engraving of the entrance to the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, Rome.



PETERBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH was first called Medeshamsted, then Burgh, and is situated in the east angle of Northamptonshire. It is a place of great antiquity, and rendered more worthy of notice by its very beautiful cathedral.

It appears from ancient historians that a monastery was first founded here by Peada, eldest son of Penda, king of the Mercians, in the year 655 ; in the foundation of which it is said, he laid such stones that eight yoke of oxen could scarcely draw one of them. In the time of abbot Hedda the glory and magnificence of this noble monastery was totally destroyed by fire, and the buildings belonging to it

PETERBOROUGH.

continued burning for fifteen days. It is said by the same historians, that in consequence of this fire, the abbot Hcdda and his monks were cruelly slain by earl Hulba, the monument of which may be seen to this day. The monastery, it appears, lay in ruins nearly a century. In the reign of king Edgar it was rebuilt, and finished in the year 970. The stone for king Edgar's structure was brought from Barnoak, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

This cathedral was singularly famous for its highly ornamented and most stately west front or end, for a very curiously enriched altar-piece, and a most beautiful cloister: of these the western front of the cathedral only remains, supported by three of the grandest arches to be found perhaps in any cathedral in this or any other country

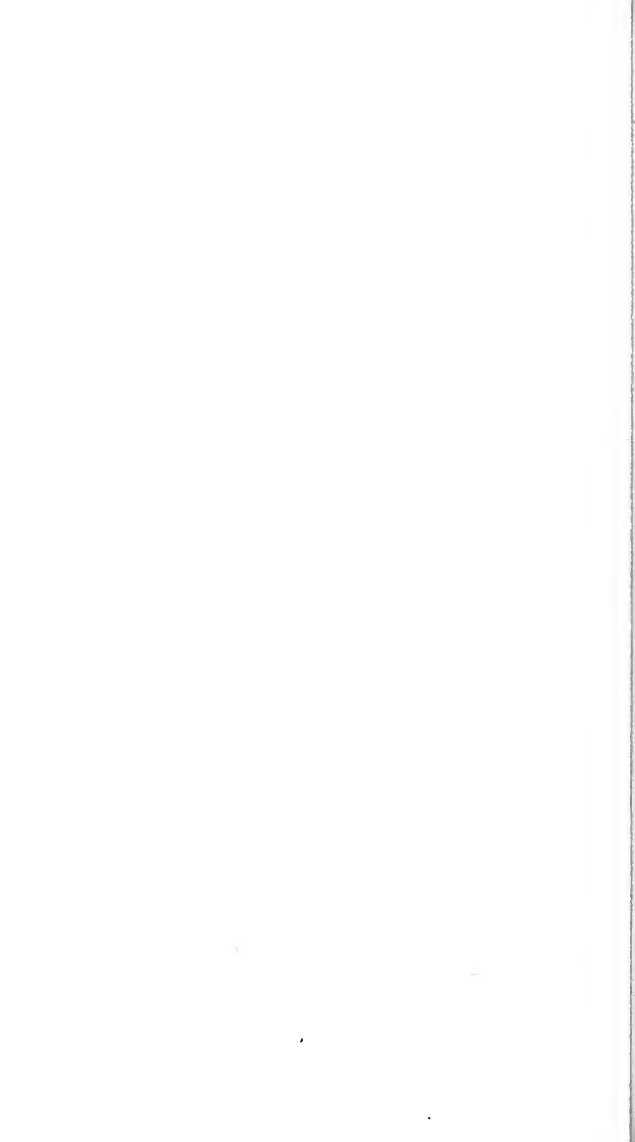
Peterborough cathedral suffered much from the fury and fanaticism of the ill-judging reformers in 1643; amongst the devastations committed was the destruction of the admired and beautiful windows, of most exquisite workmanship, which were adorned with historical passages out of scripture and ecclesiastical stories; but the cloister windows were the most admired for the fine specimens of ancient art which they contained, and for their singular variety.

The cathedral continued in a most ruinous and desolate state for several years, and was at length restored to some degree of its ancient splendour, and completely repaired by a great personage in the neighbourhood. It is remarkable for the interment of two unfortunate queens, *viz.* Catherine of Spain, first wife of Henry the Eighth; and Mary, queen of Scots.

It appears that king Henry the Eighth was a considerable



Peterborough Cathedral



PETERBOROUGH.

benefactor to Peterborough ; converting it from an ancient village into a city in the year 1541, and the monastery into a cathedral and a bishop's see. He also constituted a dean and six prebendaries, exempted from the bishop of Lincoln and his jurisdiction, and also distinct from the bishop of Peterborough ; and to be an entire ecclesiastical corporation by themselves, to whom all other officers and members were subordinate. The following was the original constitution of the whole :—

A dean.	Auditor of the accounts.
Six prebendaries.	Two porters.
Eight petty canons.	Principal cook.
Four students of divinity.	Under cook.
Eight clerks, or singing men.	Butler.
An epistoler.	Purveyor.
A gospeller.	Receiver of the rents.
Two sextons.	Organist.
Eight choristers.	Subdean.
A master of ditto.	Subtreasurer.
Twenty scholars at the Grammar-school.	Chanter.
Six almsmen, or beadsmen.	Two counsellors at law.
Head master of the Grammar-school.	Solicitor.
An usher.	Registrar.
A steward of lands.	Principal Steward.
	Keeper of the cloak.

During the interregnum this cathedral suffered more in proportion than any other ; as an old author feelingly expresses the deplorable state to which the establishment was

PETERBOROUGH.

reduced, "every thing was ruined, and the lands sold;" but the munificence of later times has, in a great degree, restored the cathedral to its ancient grandeur. On entering the cathedral at the west end is an effigy of a Robert Scarlet, once sexton of this church, who was famous in his time, if we may credit the under-written verses.

" You see old Scarlet's picture stand on high,
" But at your feet there doth his body lie ;
" His grave-stone doth his age and death-time show ;
" His office by these tokens you may know.
" Second to none for strength and sturdy limb ;
" A scare babe, mighty voice, with visage grim.
" He had interred two queens within this place,
" And this town's householders in his life's space
" Twice over ; but at length his own turn came,
" What he for others did, for him the same
" Was done. No doubt his soul doth live for aye
" In heaven, though here his body's clad in clay."

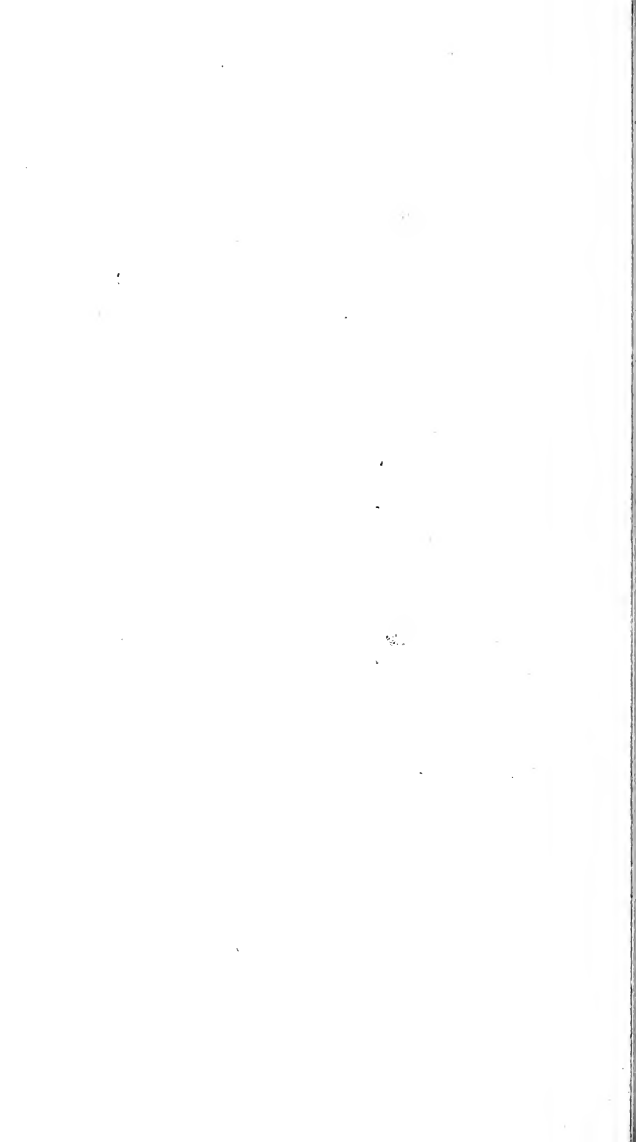
The jurisdiction of this city, commonly called the bounds or soak of Peterborough, is something particular, and extends over thirty-two towns and hamlets in the neighbourhood ; in all which places the civil magistrates, appointed by commission from the king for that purpose, are invested with the same powers as judges of assize, and accordingly hold in this city their quarterly sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, and hear and determine all criminal cases, of what nature and kind soever, within themselves.

Peterborough sends two members to parliament ; the dean



John L.

...



PETERBOROUGH.

and chapter are lords of the manor, and appoint the returning-officer. This city is entirely independent in its elective franchise. The inhabitants who pay scot and lot, and who are upwards of six hundred, have all votes at elections for their members to the legislative assembly. This is reckoned the least city and the poorest bishoprick in England. It receives its name from the original dedication of its ancient monastery to St. Peter; the abbots of which were called to parliament in the reign of Henry the Third, and had the honour of being made mitred abbots in the year 1400: it was for monks of the Benedictine order; and at the time of the dissolution it had about forty inhabitants. The revenues of the abbey were valued, by Dugdale, at 1721*l.* per annum; and by Speed, at 1972*l.*

The situation of Peterborough is extremely pleasant; the air temperate and uncommonly healthy; and the inhabitants enjoy, among other blessings, that of good water; the wells of which are numerous, and in the driest seasons are never known to fail.

The bridge over the river Nen, which divides Northamptonshire from Huntingdonshire, it appears was built by abbot Godfrey, about the year 1300. There was an inquisition made concerning this bridge, which had gone to decay, as to how or by whom it should be repaired. To determine this, there was a jury impannelled, six out of Northamptonshire, and six out of Huntingdonshire, who, upon an examination, returned an *ignoramus* in the following manner:—"That there was none of right bound to repair or sustain the same;" but the king and queen coming to Peterborough, the said bridge was repaired by abbot Adam for their safe

PETERBOROUGH.

passage into the city. The bridge has, for many years, been kept up by the feoffees, who, much to their credit, in the year 1790, undertook a thorough repair of the same. An act passed about the same time for the paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the city.

The market of Peterborough is held on a Saturday, and is a very large one, being well supplied with meat, fish, and wild and tame fowl, and at very reasonable prices. Fruit is in general very plentiful and cheap, as is firing, owing to the river being navigable ; there is always a full supply of coals. Here are two chartered fairs ; the first by Richard the First, upon the feast of St. Peter, for eight days, but now contracted to two, on the 10th and 11th of July, which is most noted for home-spun cloths, beasts, horses, wood, haberdashery, and toys ; the second fair, chartered by king Henry the Sixth, is called Brigg fair, and is held on the 2d and 3d of October : at this fair considerable sums are paid and received in the articles of wood, cheese, cabinet goods, haberdashery, upholstery, braziery, &c. &c.

There is a charity school founded in this city by Thomas Deacon, esq. who endowed it with a freehold estate, worth rather more than 160*l.* per annum. A very stately monument is erected on the south-east of the altar, in the cathedral church, sacred to the memory of that pious and benevolent man.

Mr. Wortley, who was formerly one of the representatives of this city in parliament, gave a very good house, with extensive premises, as a workhouse for the poor, the average number of whom was, until late years, about eighty ; but this number is now considerably encreased.



Engraving

San Pietro in Vineta

1794

Portico of the Church of San Pietro in Vineta

Engraving by J. G. B. Schwan

PETERBOROUGH.

The chief employment of the poor is spinning of wool, which is sent to Norwich, and there manufactured. There being no manufacture of any kind in the city, the number of idle poor children was very great, to the great annoyance of the higher class of inhabitants ; but since the excellent institution of Sunday schools, the morals of the lower class of children are very much improved.

At Peterborough there is only one parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist ; the value of the living, which is a vicarage, is about 200*l.* per annum.

The neighbourhood of Peterborough is rich in interesting places and residences. Not far from it is Fotheringay Castle, situated on a branch of the Nen, famous for the imprisonment and decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. The hall where this princess is said to have been beheaded, is shown to visitors.

This castle seems to have been very strong : it had a high mount or keep, environed with a deep ditch ; but now the whole is nearly destroyed. Some say that it was first dilapidated by order of James the First, in revenge of his mother's sufferings ; but this is very doubtful.

Earl Fitzwilliam's residence at Milton is about three miles from Peterborough, on the right hand of the road from thence to Stamford. About a mile from Milton is Thorpe House, formerly sir Robert Barnard's ; but now belonging to the above-named noble earl. At this seat, in the year 1720, a Mosaic pavement was found : this was an undoubted Roman villa of some distinction. In the gardens are some fine antique marble statues from the Arundel collection, which appear to suffer much from our atmosphere. In the

PETERBOROUGH.

court are two equestrian figures, in copper, of King Henry the Fourth of France, and Don John of Austria.

At Orton, in Huntingdonshire, two miles from Peterborough, is the seat of the duchess of Dorset; and at Alwalton is a neat box belonging to captain Belford.





Engraved by J. G. Thompson & Co. from a drawing by J. G. Thompson & Co.

Ancient Crypt, Leadenhall Street.

Published by the Proprietors, at the Sign of the Anchor, No. 1, and No. 2, Street.

ANCIENT CRYPT,

LEADENHALL-STREET.

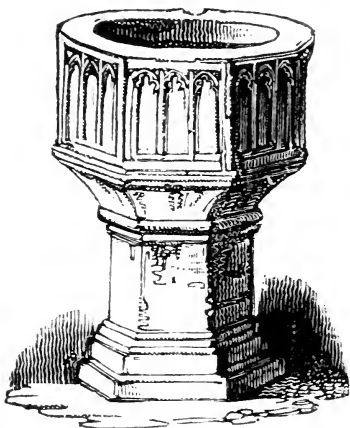
THIS very remarkable remnant of former times has been discovered within the last thirty years, and is situated under a house in Leadenhall-street. It is supposed, by some antiquaries, to be the little chapel of St. Michael near Aldgate, and to have been built by a prior of the name of Norman, about the year 1108, in the pointed stile of architecture. Its dimensions are forty-eight feet by sixteen, and it is built with square pieces of chalk: the arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, which are nearly buried in the earth, but are supposed to be covered with sixteen feet of soil. The whole addition of soil in the neighbourhood of Leadenhall-street, since this Crypt was built, cannot be much less than thirty feet, which is an amazing increase.

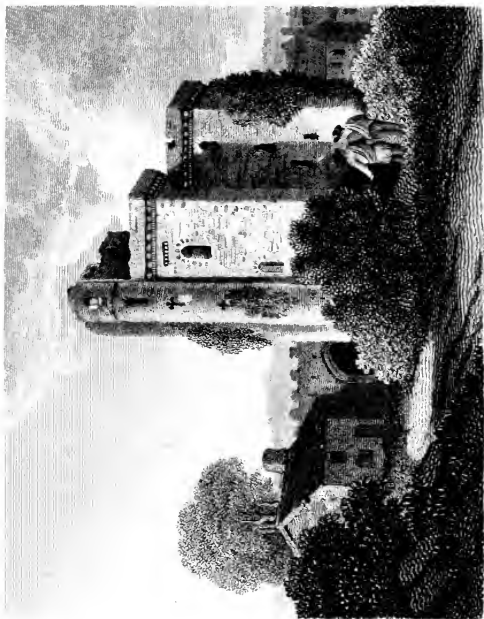
Leadenhall-street takes its name from a large plain building, inhabited about the year 1309, by sir Hugh Nevil, knt. In 1384, it belonged to Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford. In 1408, it became the property of the munificent Whittington, who presented it to the mayor and commonality of London. This building has been destroyed some years.

The market here is of great antiquity: considerable as it is at present, it is far inferior to what it has been, by reason

ANCIENT CRYPT.

of the numbers of other markets which have since arisen in this huge metropolis.





Part of Cardigan Castle Glamorganshire

CARDIFF CASTLE,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

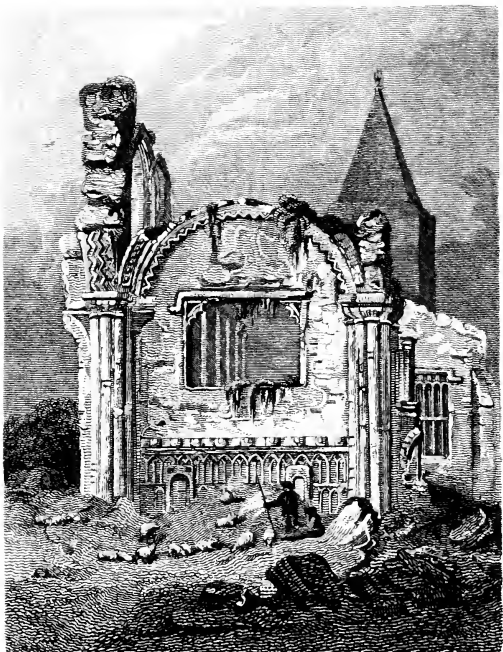
IN our first volume we gave a short account of the present state of this castle, and likewise by whom it was built. It appears that Cardiff was anciently known by the name of Rhatostabius; and when the Romans invaded Britain, Aulus Didius, one of their generals, first erected a fort here, and stationed a garrison, to curb the people called Silures; the Welch then called it *Caer-didi*, and afterwards it was called *Caer-dâf*, *Caer-dyf*, or *Caer-dydd*. The name *Caer-dâf* is expressive of its original state, and the situation of the town, *i. e.* a fortress on the *Tâf*, (*Tave*, now *Taff*), and the next stage of its corruption will account for its present English name of Cardiff.

In the reign of that unfortunate and misguided prince, king Charles the First, Cardiff espousing his cause, it was closely besieged by Oliver Cromwell in person, with a strong party, who bombarded the castle from an entrenchment, rather more than a quarter of a mile from the town. The cannonade was kept up for three days; and Oliver, in a book of his own writing, called the *Flagellum*, says, he should have found greater difficulty in subduing Cardiff Castle, had it not been for a deserter from the garrison, who conducted his party in the night time through a subterraneous passage that went under the river *Taff* into the castle, by which

CARDIFF CASTLE.

means they got possession of it with little or no loss on either side ; but as soon as the garrison had marched out, Oliver caused the deserter to be hung for his treachery. At this time, the lordship and castle of Cardiff belonged to the then earl of Pembroke, and from that family, by intermarriage, it was vested, with many castles and lordships in Glamorgan-shire, in the family of the Windsors.





Engraved by W. Wallis from a Painting by J. Cennell for the Antiquarian Inventory.

Grouland Abbey.

Printed for the Proprietors, Martin, Albion, St. Martin's Lane, 1830.

CROYLAND ABBEY,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

As we shall have occasion to revert to this subject again in a future volume of the Antiquarian Itinerary, we shall confine ourselves, in this present description, principally to the town of Croyland, or Crowland, which is itself, independent of the beautiful remains of the abbey, a subject well worthy of notice, not only as being very ancient, but as deriving its greatest gain, commercially considered, from the numbers of wild fowl which are taken in its vicinity.

Croyland has four streets diverging from a centre, and lying due east, west, north, and south. Its ancient bridge is the admiration of all travellers, and is certainly one of the greatest curiosities of "the olden times" in Great Britain: it is of a triangular form, rising from three segments of a circle, and meeting at a point at top; it is so steep in its ascent and descent, that neither carriages nor horses can get over it. Each base of this bridge, it is said, stands in a different county, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire; horses and carriages go under the bridge. On the south-west wing, which faces the London road, is placed, in a sitting posture, a stately effigy of king Ethelbald, the founder of the abbey: it has a crown-flucry on the head,

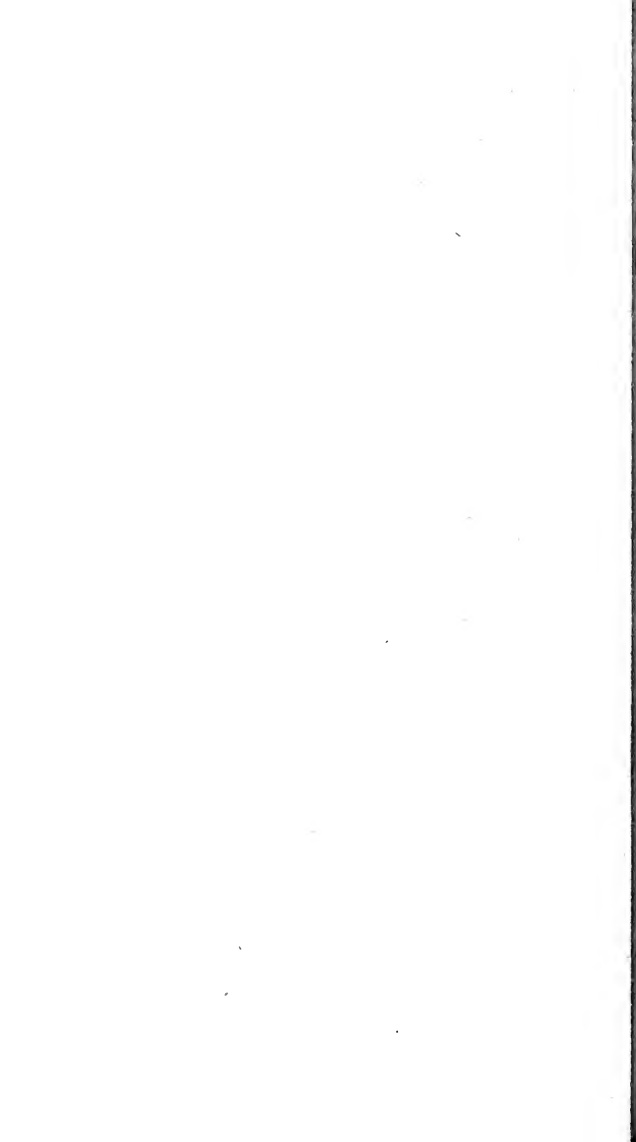
and a globe in the right hand: it is said to have been erected about the year 860.

The town of Croyland derived, until very lately, its greatest gain from its wild ducks, of which the people employed in the decoys have sometimes driven 3000 into the net at once by dogs, the wild fowl being enticed hither by the decoy ducks trained for the purpose. It will give pleasure to many of our readers, to have the report of the mode of proceeding in this practice from an eye-witness. "The decoy ducks are hatched and bred up in the decoy ponds, in which are certain places where they are constantly fed; and, being made tame, they are used to take food from the decoy-man's hand: when they fly abroad, it is not known whither they go—but it is to some parts of the continent of Europe, where they meet with others of their own kind, and, sorting with them, they draw together vast numbers, and kidnap them from their own country—for, being once brought out of their knowledge, they follow the decoys, who frequently return with a vast flight of fowls along with them, after being absent for several weeks. When the decoy-men perceive they are returned, and that they are gathering and encreasing, they go secretly to the pond's side under a cover made with reeds, so that they cannot be seen, where they throw over the reeds handfuls of corn in such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are usually fed in, and where they are sure to come for it, and to bring their new guests along with them for their entertainment. This they do for two or three days together, and no immediate harm follows to the poor strangers, till throwing in this bait once or twice in an open wide



Interior of Glastonbury Abbey.

Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by W. P. Smith.



CROYLAND ABBEY.

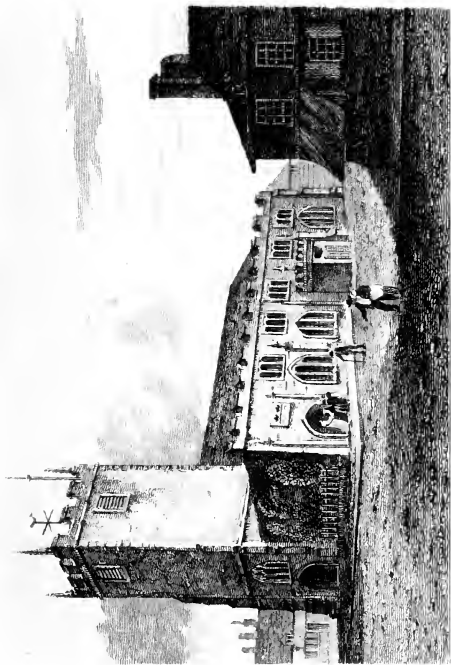
place, it is afterwards thrown into a narrower place, where the trees which hang over the water and the banks, and stand closer together, and then in another still closer, where the trees are over-head like an arbour, though considerably above the water; here the boughs are so artfully managed, that a large net is spread over the tops of the trees among the branches, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side. Here the decoy-men, keeping unseen behind the hedges of reeds, go forward, throwing corn over the reeds into the water. The decoy-ducks greedily fall upon it, and wheedle the wild ones forward, till by degrees they get the whole within the arch or sweep of the net above the trees, and which by degrees, imperceptibly to them, declines lower and lower, and narrower and narrower, till, at the further end, it comes to a point like a purse, though this further end is quite out of sight, perhaps two hundred yards from the netted entrance: when the whole flight of ducks are so far within the arch of the net as not to be able easily to escape, a dog, which till then has been kept close, and is perfect master of his business, rushes from behind the trees, jumps into the water, and swimming directly after the ducks, barks as he swims. Immediately the frightened ducks rise on the wing to make their escape, but are beaten down again by the net; they then swim forward through fear of the dog, and thus they crowd on, till, by degrees, the net growing lower and narrower, they are hurried on to the very further end, where a decoy-man stands ready to receive them, and who takes them alive out of the net. The decoy-ducks wait

CROYLAND ABBEY.

behind on the first alarm, and are soon ready again for the same service."

But a very few years back, the roads in the neighbourhood of Croyland were so nearly impassable for carriages, that it was a proverb, "That all carts which come to Croyland are shod with silver."

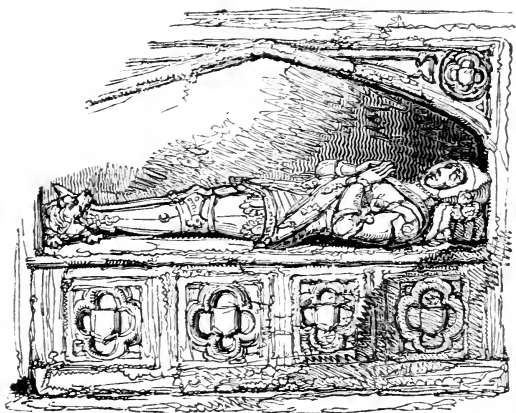




Engraved by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. H. P.

St. Vincent Church, Esq. of Wright.

Published for the Proprietors, No. 2, 1846, by J. H. P. New York & Boston.



NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEWPORT, the principal town of the island, was a place of little note before the reign of Henry the Second, about which time it is probable the church was built, and dedicated to St. Thomas a-Becket, the popular saint of that period. The first charter of incorporation was granted to Newport in the first year of the reign of James the First, but it sent members to parliament as far back as the 23d of Edward the First. The privilege, however, was discontinued next year, and not restored until the 23d of Elizabeth. The right of election is in the corporation, which consists of a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twelve burgesses.

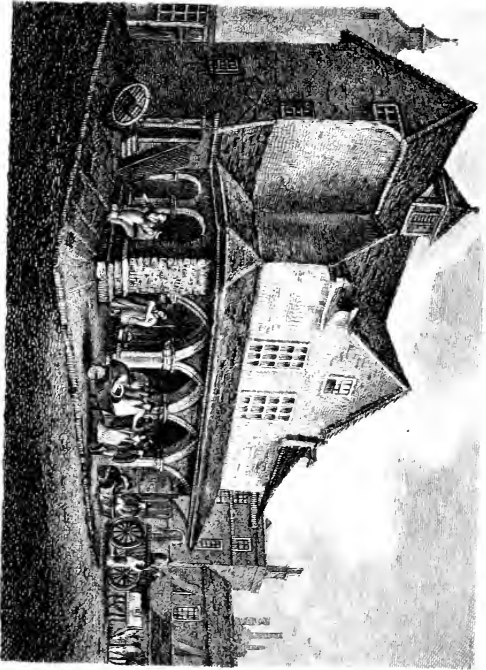
The town of Newport stands nearly in the centre of the island : it is happily watered, both on the east and west side, by plentiful streams ; one of these rises at the farthest foot

NEWPORT.

of the southern hills, and the other commences at a place called Raynor's Grove, about three miles distance from the town. On each of these streams are corn-mills, and where they unite below the town is a quay, for the convenience of commerce.

The town is disposed in five parallel streets in length, and three in breadth, which cross each other at right angles. The streets are well paved, kept remarkably clean, and provided with footways ; and the buildings have a neat, commodious, and pleasing appearance. The town-hall is situated over the largest of the market-places. Here the corporation meetings and courts are held ; one of the latter is of a singular constitution, and requires some description. It is called the *Curia Militum*, knight's court, or knighten court, and is held by the steward of the governor of the island. This court is of a very ancient institution, and is supposed to have been erected by William Fitz-Osborne, who received the first grant of the island from William the Conqueror. It is plain that this court is of feudal origin, for the judges of it were such as held a knight's fee, or part of a knight's fee, from the lord of the island ; and these judges gave judgment, as in courts of equity, without the intervention of a jury.

A representation was made to Lord Conway, the governor, in 1626, concerning the nature of this court, and the inconvenience arising from the small number of its judges, who must be freeholders, holding of the castle of Carisbrooke. This was also accompanied with some useful hints for its improvement, by the introduction of juries, and the extension of its jurisdiction to causes of higher value. No alteration, however, has been made in its forms or powers.



which had a view of the river, and the city, and the sea, and the mountains.

2

NEWPORT.

In the year 1806, an act of parliament for the recovery of small debts, including the whole island, to the amount of five pounds, was obtained by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants.

The principal school in Newport is the free grammar school, for the instruction of a limited number of boys. It was erected, by public subscription, in 1619, and being properly endowed, and under careful management, is of great advantage to the youth of the place, as a seminary for such acquirements as may be necessary in common life, or as preparatory to studies upon a larger scale. It is a plain stone building, containing convenient apartments for the master. The school-room, which is fifty feet long, was the room in which Charles the First attempted a treaty with the parliament commissioners in 1648. This was the last effort of that unhappy monarch to save his crown and his life ; but the one was then gone, and the other was devoted.

The church is of great antiquity, but, like all places where time has committed its ravages, it is indebted to various additions and repairs for its present appearance ; and in it more than one species of architecture has been employed. It stands in the centre of one of the squares of the town, and is very spacious, but comparatively low, and has galleries in every part. It consists of a body and two aisles, one of which is separated from the rest by seven Gothic arches, and the other by six. The chancel is divided from the body of the church by small oak pillars and arches, ornamented with carving. The pulpit is an uncommon relic of antiquity, and of curious workmanship, being richly ornamented with fourteen carved emblematical figures, disposed in the different

NEWPORT.

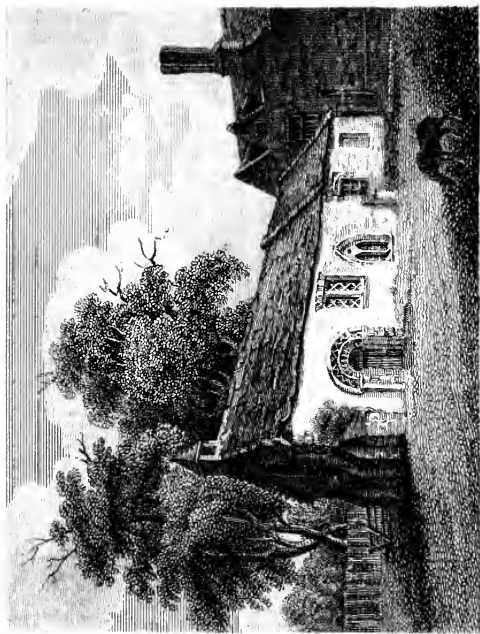
pannels round it in two rows, so as to represent the liberal sciences and cardinal virtues.

Among the unnoticed, but illustrious dead, lies the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles the First. An arched vault was discovered in 1793, and near it a stone, with the initials E. S. upon it, which marked the place of her interment. The leaden coffin, in which her remains were deposited, was found in a vault, which was perfectly dry when it was opened, and the coffin in a state almost new, with the following inscription on it :—

ELIZABETH,
2d Daughter of the late KING CHARLES,
Dece'd Sept. 8, MDCL.

She died a prisoner in the castle of Carisbrooke, where king Charles's family was confined after his execution.





Wigmoreland Church, - Isle of Wight.

YAVERLAND CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

THE parish of Yaverland is very small, containing about one hundred inhabitants, only a few cottages, and the manor-house, which was formerly the residence of the Russels ; Mr. Smith now occupies it, and the manor-farm. The little parish church has a well-preserved semicircular arch of Norman architecture, which is ornamented with various mouldings, and particularly one, deeply indented with a long, broad, and beautiful fluting.

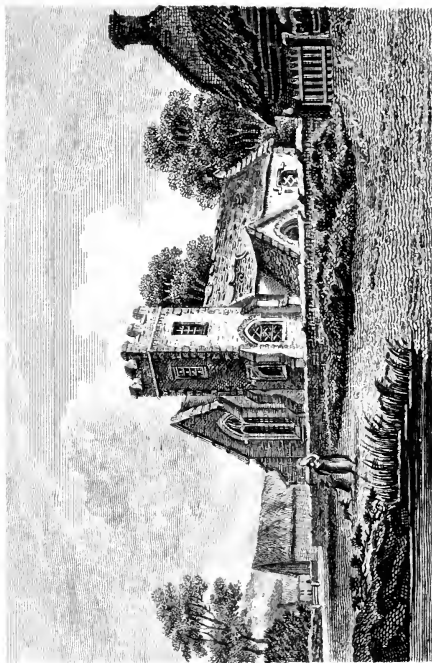
Close to Yaverland is Bembridge Down, leading to Culver Cliffs, the ride to which from Ryde, is perhaps one of the grandest in the whole island.

The approach to Culver Cliffs is of that nature that few people will venture to look down on their perpendicular sides ; but the attention is particularly excited by the Hermit's Hole, at their west end ; it penetrates into the rock about twenty feet. At a distance of about thirty feet from the summit of the Cliffs, the path which leads to it from the top is steep, narrow, and rugged ; but it is impossible to return after you have once descended from the brink of the precipice till you come to the cave below, as the path is too narrow, contracted, and irregular to permit a change of position for the feet. Most visitors satisfy themselves with the terrific

YAVERLAND CHURCH.

aspect it presents from the sea shore below, on the east side of Southdown Fort ; and the idea of such an adventure is enough to disturb the strongest nerves.





Illustrated by the author of the story, and published by the author, London, 1850.

St. Michael's Church, Wiglit.

Published by the author, London, 1850.

WHITWELL CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

WHITWELL is rather a large parish for this island, containing about six hundred inhabitants ; it is situated about nine miles from Newport, and is considered a pleasant retreat to many of the inhabitants of that town, and is esteemed worthy of a visit from most travellers who traverse the island.

The Church of Whitwell is not large, but its erection, like most others on the island, is of an early date, and consists of a body and north aisle : the font is of ancient and curious workmanship.

Near to Whitwell is Appuldercombe house and park, the residence of the late sir Richard Worsley, and the chief seat of that ancient and respected family. The lodge by which you enter into the park has an elegant gateway, of the Ionic order, and the lodge itself is neat, but plain. The mansion, which is large and beautiful, is built of freestone, having four regular fronts to it, of the Corinthian order ; but the principal of them is adorned with two wings, and has a lawn before it. The man of taste, the antiquary, and the classical scholar will be amply gratified here by a view of the paintings, busts, scarce and valuable Grecian and other antiques, collected, in the course of his travels, by the late owner.

WHITWELL CHURCH.

The park is extensive and beautiful, and is well stocked with deer.





From a Drawing by Hubert for the American Missionary.

Freedom near Boston, Lincolnshire

Published for the Proprietors, No. 1, 1818. By W. C. C. & Co. New York and London.

FREISTON CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FREISTON, or Freeston, is a small, but clean village, on the sea shore, about four miles east from the wealthy and flourishing town of Boston. Its church, the subject of the plate which accompanies this description, is a larger and more magnificent pile than could reasonably be expected in so small a place ; and neither history nor appearances indicate Freiston ever to have been much more extensive than it is at present. The church consists of a body, and north and south aisles, and appears, from its architecture, to have been erected about the time of Henry the Seventh ; but by whom, is unknown : it has a tower at the west end. Over the entrance at the west is a large and noble window, the tracery of which is exceedingly well cut. There are no monuments of consequence.

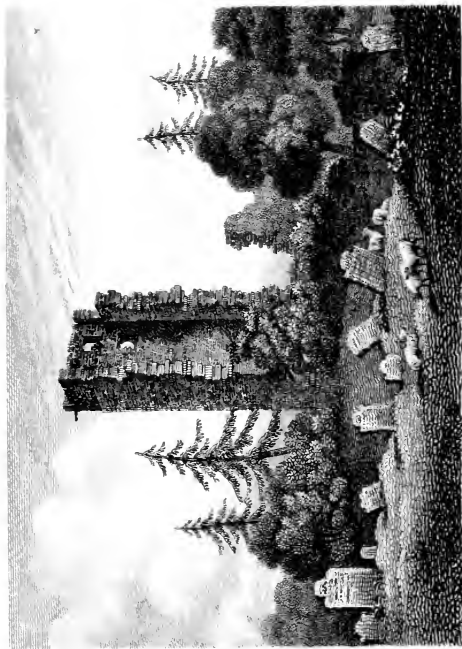
The shores near Freiston are amazingly well adapted for sea-bathing, it being very flat, and upwards of a mile from the channel.

The residence of R. Lenton, esq. in the immediate neighbourhood of this village, is worthy the attention of the intelligent traveller. The mansion is not very large, but it is handsome ; and its internal conveniences amply compensate for its want of size. The grounds are beautiful, and the prospects towards the sea every thing those who are fond of

FREISTON CHURCH.

marine views can wish for : towards the country the general character is rather flat, but the umbrageous shade of some noble trees affords a fine relief to the eye.





View of the old castle of Harb. Copenhagen

REMAINS OF WOOLSTHORPE CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

WOOLSTHORPE is situated near Grantham, in this county: but a small portion of the old church remains; principally the tower, and some of the external walls. The grave-stones give stronger indications of what the building was formerly devoted to than the relics that remain of itself: other violences than those of wind and weather must have been used to reduce this "house of prayer" to its present dilapidated state.

The magnificent residence of the duke of Rutland is but a very short distance from Woolsthorpe. The alterations and improvements that have of late years taken place in this noble pile of buildings, has been a source of wonder and astonishment to all beholders. Belvoir Castle contains a rare collection of ancient and modern pictures; and they are exhibited in one of the noblest galleries in this kingdom.

About forty years ago, under an idea that coal might underlay this part of the country, the duke of Rutland had the ground bored, to the depth of one hundred and sixty-nine feet, where a stratum of soft coal, fourteen inches thick, was discovered: the miners bored deeper, but without further success. They again bored at Braunston, three miles to the west, to the depth of four hundred and sixty-nine feet, but no coal was found.

REMAINS OF WOOLSTHORPE CHURCH.

Grantham, the principal town in this neighbourhood, is governed by an ancient corporation, consisting of an alderman, a recorder, twelve burgesses, a coroner, an escheator, twelve second men, who are the common council, and six constables: it sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the freemen of the corporation, the number of whom is about three hundred.





Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by J. Smith.

Roman Altar found at Alton, Northumberland.

Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by J. Smith.

ROMAN ALTAR,

FOUND AT ALDSTON, CUMBERLAND.

ALDSTON, or Alston, is situated on the verge of the county of Cumberland, and is by some writers placed in the county of Northumberland: it is a small market-town, meanly built, inhabited by miners.

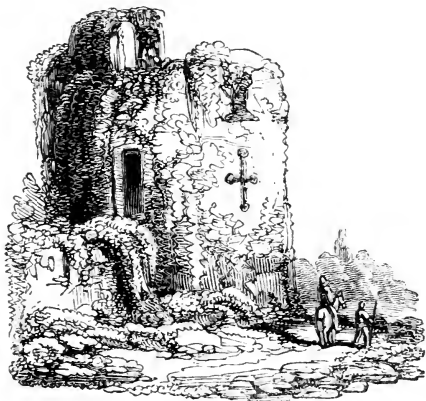
This neighbourhood has been so extremely productive of Roman antiquities, that but little can be said to particularize a single object, when hundreds of a similar nature are found to exist. The subject of the present engraving was dug up, with some other Roman remains, on Alston moor, and is now in the possession of sir Gregory Page Turner. It is dedicated to the god Hercules; but by whom erected is not to be learnt exactly from the inscription which follows, it being much defaced. On each side of the altar are rude sculptures; one of which is intended to represent Hercules with a club in his right hand; the other is a nondescript.

Near to Alston runs the Roman road, called the Maiden Way, which is about six yards wide; the sides are formed by lines of very large pebbles, from whence, in an easy bow, the interior pavement rises to a crown. Where the road lays down steep descents, the pavement is formed of flat thin stones placed on their edges, and laid transversely.

Whitley Castle, as it is called, near to Alston, is the remains of a Roman station, called, in Gale's Antoninus,

ROMAN ALTAR.

Alione, situated on the brook of Gilderdale. It is an oblong square, with obtuse angles, one hundred and forty paces from east to west, and one hundred and ten from north to south : the ground declines with a rapid descent from the eastern side of this station ; but to the west, the hills overlook it, from whence it could have been easily assailed.





Ingrained by W.Was

P. Bounding, Abbey, Derbyshire.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY,

DERBYSHIRE.

“OF seats,” we tell, “where priests, ’mid tapers dim,
Breathed the warm prayer, or tun’d the midnight hymn ;
To scenes like these the fainting soul retired—
Revenge and anger in these cells expired ;
By pity soothed, remorse lost half her fears,
And soften’d pride dropp’d penitential tears.”

Beauchief Abbey stands within a few miles of Sheffield, in a very retired and highly romantic spot, beautifully diversified with valley and rising ground, finely covered with wood, and replenished with water. No scite could be much better chosen for seclusion, nor could the inmates of any dwelling derive more comfort from the recesses of retirement than might be found by those who inhabited here.

The abbey was founded by the lord of Alfreton, Robert Fitz Ranulph, about the year 1175, for regular canons of the Premonstratensian order, and was dedicated to Thomas a-Becket and the Virgin Mary. Of its history little or nothing is known, the archives of the abbey being destroyed, or secreted, at or near the period of the dissolution, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when its revenues were surrendered, and their value, according to Dugdale’s monasticon, estimated at 126*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY.

The principal portions of the abbey still remaining consist of the church, and some portions of the outer walls, “mantled with ivy green.” The architecture is of the pointed order, elegant and light, but not very elaborate: the interior displays but a small portion of its former beauty, and no traces at present remain of monuments or other vestiges of the dead, as rubbish and dirt have here accumulated for many ages.



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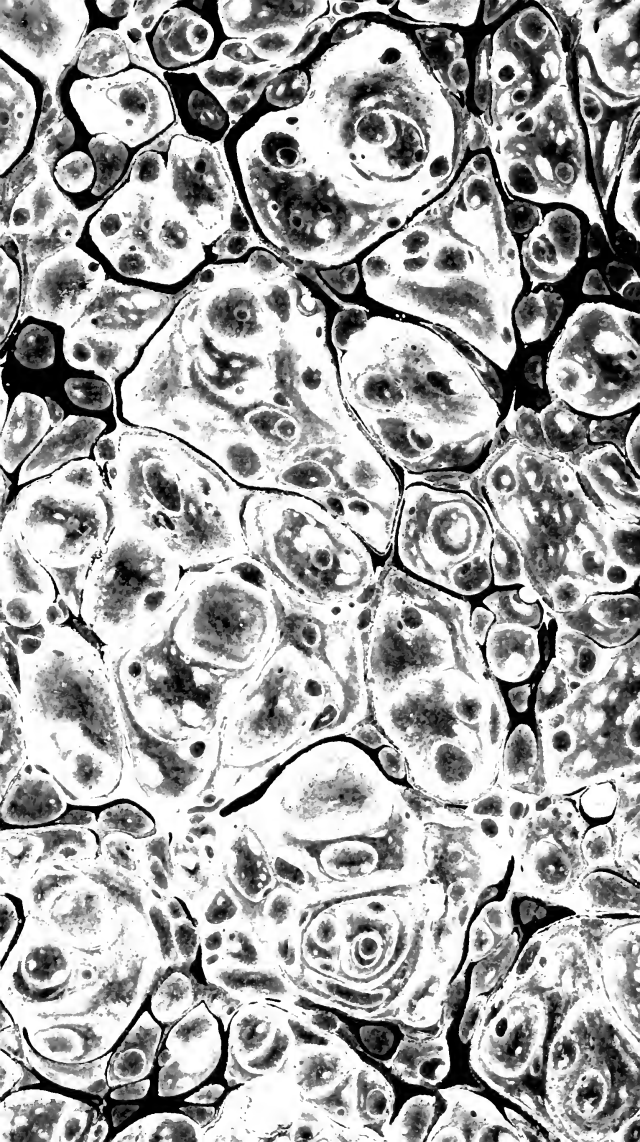
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W. Wilson, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.



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